The M'Kean County Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. DEVOTED TO HOME INTERESTS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. $1.50 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

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KEATING LANDS.
Situated in the Counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Clinton and Clearfield
Smethport, Pa.

RACKUS & MILLIKEN,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care
OFFICE—Up-stairs in Sartwell Block, on Main Street.
W. J. MILLIKEN. JOHN C. RACKUS

P. FORD,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Will give his attention to all matters pertaining to his profession
OFFICE—FORD BUILDING,
Church Street, SMETHPORT, PA.

R. H. ROSE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
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Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care.
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Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care.

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All business intrusted to his care will receive immediate attention. Particular attention to collections.

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FREEMAN & BROWN,
PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS,
Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.
Will attend promptly to all calls in their profession.

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PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.
Will attend to all calls in his profession.

D. W. CROSSMIRE,
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Prompt attention given to all professional calls.

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Will attend promptly to all calls in his profession.
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F. W. HOGARTH,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.
Will attend to all calls in his profession
OFFICE IN HIS STORE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BINGHAM ESTATE.
ROBT. H. ROSE
Is authorized to close up moneys for me; also application to buy lands. He will give information generally, in all business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is in the Court House.
Prothonotary's Office in the Court House.
ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.
Wellsboro, Dec 24, 1873.

W. S. BROWNELL,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Hats, Caps,
BOOTS & SHOES,
Etc., Etc., Etc.
MOTTO—Quick Sales, Small Profits.
Store Opposite Baptist Church,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Patronage is respectfully solicited.

SARTWELL BROTHERS'
BILLIARD SALOON
AND
RESTAURANT,
Sartwell Block,
Second Floor, SMETHPORT, PA
C. W. SARTWELL. E. R. SARTWELL

E. R. SHATTUCK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
WINES AND LIQUORS,
Olean, N. Y.
Particular attention given to orders by mail or telegraph.
Small or large quantities carefully boxed and shipped.

W. T. CALLAR,
DEALER IN
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PAINTS, OILS,
FANCY GOODS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.
KANE, PA.

JOSHUA DAVIS. O. M. JAMES
DAVIS & JAMES,
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour & Feed,
Clothing, Notions,
Hardware and General Merchandise,
KANE, PA.

W. R. SIBRETT & CO.,
DEALERS IN
FINE HATS, CAPS,
FURS, ROBES, Etc.
Cor. Exchange and Washington Streets,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
The largest stock in the city of goods in Western New York.

BONNEY'S
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
Terrace, Near Main Street,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
D. BONNEY & SON, Proprietors.
P. S. STONE, Clerk. (Late Proprietor of the Olean House.)

OLEAN HOUSE,
GEO. VAN CAMPEN, Proprietor,
Union Street, Convenient to Depots. OLEAN, N. Y.

SARTWELL HOUSE,
Port Allegany, Pa.
S. C. SARTWELL, Proprietor.
The above house has been recently refitted, refurnished and refitted in the latest style for the convenience of guests

CABINET SHOP,
Mechanic Street, Smethport,
WM. SPECHT, Proprietor.
FURNITURE,
PICTURE FRAMES, Etc.,
Of every description constantly on hand and made to order.

ALFRED STURDEVENT,
Would respectfully inform the citizens of Smethport and McKean County that he is now prepared to attend to his customers at his New Quarters,
Over the Post-Office.
He is prepared to do
Shaving and Hair Dressing,
in the highest style and at the lowest price. A select assortment of
CIGARS, COLLARS, CUFFS,
and other fancy and useful articles constantly on hand. Call and be satisfied by yourselves.

PAINTING & GRAINING!
The undersigned is prepared to do all kinds of work in PAINTING and GRAINING in a workmanlike manner and at reasonable rates.
Graining by a New and Cheap Process.
I make a Specialty of GRAINING, by a new process by which I can do it an expense of less than one by which I can do it an expense of less than half the time and money it would cost by the old way.
CARL SAUER.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
For all the purposes of a Family Physic, and for curing Costiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Foul Stomach, Breath, Headache, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, and Dinner Pill, for Purifying the Blood,

Are the most effective and congenial purgative ever discovered. They are mild, but effectual in their operation, moving the bowels surely and without pain. Although gentle in their operation, they are still the most thorough and searching cathartic medicine that can be employed: cleansing the stomach and bowels, and even the blood. In small doses of one pill a day, they stimulate the digestive organs and promote vigorous health.

AYER'S PILLS have been known for more than a quarter of a century, and have obtained a world-wide reputation for their virtues. They correct diseased action in the several assimilative organs of the body, and are so composed that obstructions within their range can rarely withstand or evade them. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of everybody, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, the safest and best physic for children. By their agreeable action they gripe much less than the common purgatives, and never give pain when the bowels are not inflamed. They reach the vital fountains of the blood, and strengthen the system by freeing it from the elements of disease.

Adopted to all ages and conditions in all climates, containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, these Pills may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar-coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Business in Boston.

The Boston *Herald* publishes interviews with a cotton mills agent and an iron dealer on the condition and prospects of their business. In introducing the interviews it says. It is singular what a variety of opinion prevails among business men. It would seem at first thought almost inexplicable, but a little familiarity with the general subject shows that after all there is not so much diversity, and that while these opinions are all the result, more or less, of individual experience, they form as a whole a sort of mosaic which, when skillfully arranged, brings out from a dark background a bright and encouraging picture. The cotton mills agent said:

Fear and panic have had no reasonable existence for a year past at least in Boston. As to general business, it is not near so bad as people imagine it to be. In our trade there has been a good year's transactions accomplished, considering all things. To be sure we have had to sell close, and our profits have not been large; but you will notice there has been scarcely a failure in the cotton goods trade in the city during the past year. Other trades have not been quite so fortunate, it is true, but, under the peculiar conditions of things they have not suffered more than might have been expected. Total cessation in business did not come in consequence of general poverty or lack of means and supplies, but from a superabundance and oversupply of everything, including money. We failed from overdoing everything. West of Buffalo the revival in business is apparent everywhere. The hard times are practically ended there. The best business ever done by Western agents in our line was done in Chicago during the past season. Things are hopeful in that section and at the South, and a revival of trade has actually come to them. It will come to us also when we cease to overproduce and do a legitimate business. Above all, it will come to us when we have confidence in ourselves and in one another.

A prominent dealer in metals said he also was of the opinion that over-production was one of the causes of the panic. Manufacturers now are careful to keep their stock low, and if possible only manufacture to order.

Married by Lightning.

"Married by lightning" is the startling announcement made by a Pennsylvania exchange. It appears that Mr. Jeffreys and Miss Culler were both telegraph operators—the one stationed at Waynesburg, and the other at Brownsville, Pa. It is not stated that their courtship was carried on by telegraph in the intervals between business messages of a less romantic character, but doubtless such was the fact. For when in due course of time the wedding day was fixed, they conceived the idea of being married by telegraph. The parties to be united took their places in the operating room at Brownsville in the presence of several witnesses and friends, while the officiating clergyman, with another party of friends, was stationed in the office at Waynesburg. The ceremony began by a dispatch sent by the clergyman stating the nature of the marriage ordinance, and requesting the parties about to be united to join hands. This having been done, and the fact telegraphed, the ceremony proceeded by means of dispatches until they were pronounced "husband and wife." Then followed messages of congratulation in quick succession from Waynesburg and various other offices.

John and I.

Neighbor John has houses and lands;
But the earth and sky are mine.
He keeps his deeds in an iron box;
I have a right divine.

The wind that scatters his orchard blooms
Or fills his sails on the sea
Comes over the orchard and over the wood
With a sweeter breath for me.

I can lie down on the sunny hills,
Watched by the silent stars;
John is afraid because of the gold
Under his beds and barn.

Though the sun shines out, he sits him down
And reckons it day by day;
But grows leaves beckon, wild winds blow,
And I am up and away.

I dip my cup in the crystal spring,
John drinks the red, red wine;
He sits at a feast from day to day,
And the frugal crust is mine.

But, oh! the glory of earth and sky
To my free, exulting soul!
The world is wide and the world is fair,
And I hold in fee dimple the whole.

PERFECTLY HEARTLESS.

"Pretty! Yes, rather pretty, but perfectly heartless!" said Mrs. Holmes to Dr. Stanley, a young physician, with whom she was conversing, at a large and brilliant entertainment.

"Heartless! with that sensitive mouth, and those eyes, so deep and full of expression!" said the physician, musingly.

"I don't admire her style of beauty at all. She looks like a wax doll, and her heartlessness is proverbial. Since her uncle left her so wealthy she has had suitors by the score, and flirts with every one."

She was conversing gayly with a knot of gentlemen, and Dr. Stanley sauntered over to the group.

"Miss Marston," said one gentleman, "what has become of Harold Graham, the artist?"

The tiny hands swept over the keys of the grand piano, in the measure of a waltz; and another of the group, supposing Miss Marston did not hear the question, said: "Out at elbows, and can't appear."

"He was wretchedly poor," said a third.

"Perhaps he has committed suicide. It is three weeks since he disappeared," said another.

"Oh, I hope not!" said Miss Marston, "we want his tenor for our next musical soiree. It would be too provoking for him to commit suicide!"

The next morning Miss Marston sat in her own room, writing a letter. Let us peep over her shoulder at one sentence

"All hollow, all heartless, Miriam! You blame me for flirting, you are not here to see how they follow me merely for my money; not one true heart among them all. There was one—Harold"—

A knock at the door interrupted her.

"Come in!" and a needlewoman entered, with a basket of work.

"Good-morning," said Eva, pleasantly. "How is Terence this morning!"

"Oh! miss, it's beautiful he is to-day. I'm sorry you had to wait so long for the needlework."

"Never mind that. How could you work with the poor fellow so ill?'

"Well, miss, it's many a one expects their work, sick or well; and isn't Jimmy sitting up playing with the toys you sent him, and Pat, that I kept home from school to mind him?"

"How much, Mary?" said Eva, taking out her purse.

"Oh! miss, you don't owe Mary Gennis a farthing. There's the doctor you left the money to pay—and the wood you sent—and the potatoes and milk—and the money you gave me last week; indeed, miss, it's in your debt I am for the rest of your life."

"What I gave Terence has nothing to do with my bill," said Eva, rapidly counting out some money.

"Miss Eva," said the poor needlewoman—and then stopped.

"Well, Mary?"

"Indeed, miss, you do so much good with your money, I'm ashamed to tell you"—

"Tell me what?"

"Well, miss, it's about the young gentleman that rented my room. You know where the widow died last autumn. He came a week back, miss, and he never came down stairs for three days, so this morning I went up, and he's sick with a fever, out of his head entirely, miss. If you would come now."

"Wait, Mary; I'll go with you."

"He's dreadful poor, I think, miss; for it's precious little furniture—nothing but a bed and a table and a chair, and no trunk, but a bit of carpet-bag."

Throwing off her rich silk wrapper, Eva put on a dark dress and cloak, and added a close silk bonnet with a thick veil.

"Come, Mary!" and the two left the house together.

In a low, close room, on a pallet bed, lay Mary Gennis' lodger. The face, against the coarse ticking pillow, was such as one fancies for that of his favorite poet. The hair was dark, waving over a broad, white forehead; and the deep-set eyes were hazel, large and full, and the features delicate. Usually the face was pale, but now it was crimson with fever. The eyes, too, fierce and wild. But, even with all this, that was beautiful with an almost unearthly beauty. Into that poor, low room, Eva, with her somber dress and radiant beauty, came like a pitying angel. She gave one glance at the invalid's face; and then crossed the room to his side.

"Eva!" said the sick man; "Eva!"

"He knows me," she murmured, drawing back. But the young man moaned her name again, and then broke forth into wild delirious ravings.

"Mary," said Eva, "send your boy to me. I will find pencil and paper."

Mary left the room, and Eva turned to the table to find paper and pencil. She wrote two hasty notes. One was to her housekeeper for pillows and sheets. The other was to Dr. Stanley, who did not conjecture who was the friend that sent him so much patronage among poor patients, and saw that the young physician was well paid.

Having dispatched the notes, Eva tried to make the desolate room more homelike. Lifting from the table a waistcoat, something dropped from the pocket to the floor. She picked it up. It was a small miniature case, open; and painted on the ivory was Eva Marston's face.

A smile, gentle and pitying, came on her lip.

"He did love me, then—really love me—and would not seek me with the herd of fortune-hunters who followed me—and that is the reason I have missed him for so long."

The next day, when Dr. Stanley called to see his patient, Mary, with a pardonable pride, ushered him into the room that had been vacant before. A soft carpet was on the floor, and a fire in the grate. Soft muslin curtains, snowy white, draped the window. The bed could scarcely be recognized, with its pure white pillows, counterpane and sheets. A little table stood beside the bed, with the medicines the doctor had ordered, and a decanter of cooling drink.

"The lady I told you of, that sent you to Terry," said Mary. "We arranged the room yesterday, and my good man and I moved him in to-day, so she'll find him here when she comes. It's asleep he's been for better than three hours, sir."

Two hours later Harold was still asleep, but then he opened his eyes. The cold, cheerless room was changed, as if by enchantment; and (Harold thought he was dreaming) an angel face bent over him, with pitying eyes, and a smile tender as a mother's over her child.

"Eva!" he whispered. "Oh, that I could die in such a dream, and never awake to the bitter, hopeless love! Let me die now!"

Was it a dream, that sweet low voice answering him?

"Harold, you will not die! you will live—live for me! Your genius shall be recognized, your pictures sought. No more struggling for life, but only for fame!" And the tears fell as she spoke.

Dr. Stanley, standing in the doorway, recognized the ballroom belle, and the object of his friend's long silent, hopeless love.

Softly he glided down the stairs, for he knew that a better medicine than he could prescribe was within the patient's grasp.

And the world said: "Just think of Eva Marston, rich and such a belle, marrying Harold Graham, the artist, who was as poor as a church mouse!"

A Murderous Sea Flower.

One of the exquisite wonders of the sea is called the opelet, and is about as large as the German aster, looking indeed very much like one. Imagine a very large double aster, with ever so many long petals of a light green, glossy as satin, and each one tipped with rose color. These lovely petals do not lie quietly in their places, like those of the aster in your garden, but wave about in the water, while the opelet generally clings to a rock. How innocently and lovely it looks on its rocky bed! Who would suppose that it could eat anything grosser than dew or sunlight? But those beautiful, waving arms, as you call them, have another use besides looking pretty. They have to provide food for a large, open mouth, which is hidden deep down amongst them—so well hidden that one can scarcely find it. Well—they perform their duty, for the instant a foolish little fish touches one of the rosy tips, he is struck with poison, as fatal to him as lightning. He immediately becomes numb, and in a moment stops struggling, and then the other beautiful arms wrap themselves around him, and he is drawn into the huge, greedy mouth, and is seen no more. Then the lovely arms unclose and wave again in the water, looking as innocent and harmless as though they had never touched a fish.

The Verdict.

A young man in Chicago was recently found dead in his bed, and the supposition was that he had committed suicide by poisoning; but upon analyzing the contents of his stomach nothing but the following were found in it: Pickles, pound cake, lemonade, cold turkey, beer, fried oysters, cold punch, ham sandwich, sponge cake, beef tea, mince pie, champagne, lobster, game pie, fruit cake, tea, chicken salad, whisky, coffee, bologna sausage, port, cheese, sardines, and sherry. The jury returned a verdict of "Died through the visitation of friends."

The Vicissitudes of a Life.

A Washington correspondent says: Among the spectators at the capitol was a slight, poorly dressed young man, with long, yellow hair, combed out into a great cloud. He is an object of interest in Washington, and more than that, an object of infinite pity. His form is thin and quaint; his step nervous and elastic; his manner abstracted; his hands twitch convulsively when they should be at rest, and his face, in repose, is like the picture of Adam in the "Passion Play at Oberammergau." His days are spent in the galleries of the House when Congress is in session; and during recess at the Congressional library and in the [illegible] committee rooms. Frequently he is seen hurriedly pacing the street with an abstracted air; and I saw him the other day making queer hieroglyphics on the letter boxes that hang from the lamp posts. I followed him from the capitol to the treasury, and on every letter box he wrote different characters, crossing the street whenever he saw a box on the other side. On the lid of one were the characters like these:

5—62 M = 60.

This man has had a strange, sad history. Fifteen years ago he was a member of Congress from one of the Western States, the first Representative the State sent to Congress. He had risen to that position from the printer's case, having been a compositor and an editor, and was one of the founders of the Typographical Union. He was a member of the first Territorial Legislature in his State, assisted in framing the State constitution, and, was elected to a position on the supreme bench, which he declined in order to accept a nomination to Congress. He was a man of rare, oratorical powers, but an idealist.

So visionary, so chimerical were his schemes and theories, so unsafe his judgment, that his career in Congress, while brilliant from several bursts of eloquence, was a failure when judged from a practical common sense standpoint. He was defeated when a candidate for re-election, and defeat killed him. For the benefit of his health his friends obtained a consulate abroad for him, but his disappointment and the continued ministry to a diseased imagination unseated his reason, and he has gradually grown from sentimentalism to lunacy.

Several years ago he left his wife and children, imagining them to be the mill stone that hung about his neck, and has since made his home with relatives. Through the influence of Charles Sumner and Henry Wilson, his wife obtained a position in one of the departments, which she now holds. Two years ago he became suspicious of the motives of an ex-Senator who had befriended her, and shot him in the street, but the wound was only a slight one, and although indicted he has never been tried for the crime. His history, so sad, yet so strange and romantic, is known only to a few, but his face is familiar to every one in Washington.

Another Dynamite Plot.

Apropos of the theory advanced to show the participation of the dynamite monster, Thomas, in the mysterious disappearance of the steamer City of Boston, of which not the least clew has ever been found, we give herewith, says an exchange, a narrative furnished to us from a reliable source. It will be recollected that the ill-fated ship left New York in March, 1870. Two months previously a man corresponding to the description given of Thomas sought and obtained a private interview with Senor Alfaro, agent at that time of the Cuban republic, in the course of which he unfolded a most diabolical scheme to injure the Spanish navy by means of dynamite lodged in a thick tubular glass receptacle, and carefully covered with a coat of a coal preparation. This, it was proposed, should be placed in the interior of lumps of coal, bored for the purpose, and the hole imperceptibly sealed with the coal preparation. These could be introduced clandestinely into Havana, and with great precaution scattered in with the coal supply of the navy, and in whatever furnace the lumps chanced to fall, the ship would be inevitably destroyed, with all on board. The proposal was referred to Senor Morales Lemus, the general diplomatic agent, who rejected it at once as a scheme which would result in the wholesale slaughter of innocent persons not only Spaniards, but of other nationalities, as the coal is kept in a large yard opposite the city, from which all steamers touching there take a supply—English, French and German, as well as Spanish. The torpedo models were exhibited in pieces of coal picked at random from a pile of the fuel. The interior of the cavity was polished smooth with emery so reduce the risk of explosion by chafing while introducing the charge. The shell after it was filled and closed with a plug of brass was dropped into a boiling mixture of coal tar, pulverized coal and resin or beeswax, and then instantly transferred to a bucket of ice water. The result was a coating about three-quarters of an inch thick, and the deadly contrivance, after the gloss wore off, had the exact appearance of coal in weight, smell and color. A diagram of the projectile was exhibited by the stranger, and a note descriptive of it accompanied the design. When his proposition was rejected he left, and was never seen or heard of again by the Cuban gentleman.

Items of Interest.

Next to an overdue steamer an overdue note causes most anxiety.

Onchallatta, chief of the Cherokees, is an ordained Baptist preacher.

Office holders do not object to a handsome turn-out; that is, if it is not a turn out of office.

Gen. Joseph R. Hawley has been elected President of the Connecticut State rifle association.

Orange culture in Georgia has been tried with success, and the fruit is said to rival that of Florida.

Teacher—"What is the definition of [illegible]?" Intelligent young pupil—"[illegible]."

A Chicago justice wouldn't believe a woman who ascribed her staggering to the effect of a very tight pull-back skirt.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Mississippi to make education compulsory throughout the State.

From Ohio comes the news that there will be no decrease in the raising of hogs this year. Of this favorite Western fruit there were 5,500,000 plucked last year.

"Your dress," said a husband to his fashionable wife, "will never please the men. "I don't dress to please men," was the reply, "but to worry other women."

The reign of false hair is over, and it is said that Parisians are already arranging their own locks, either in plaits or twisted curls around the head, or in artistic curls at the back of the neck.

The London *Court Circular* says that a funeral card recently sent out to friends on the occasion of a death of an individual near Oxford, bore the following inscription: "The Lord hath need of him."

The Idaho authorities have decided to prosecute polygamous Mormons in the Territory, some of whom have four or five wives each, and eighteen indictments have already been found in one county.

The Detroit *Free Press* says: The weekly sheets devoted to the Centennial show are either dying off or else there has been carelessness in some post-office. Only thirteen different ones reached this office last week.

A photographer says that at eighteen a girl will sit twelve times for a photograph, and then be dissatisfied. At forty, the same person will sit once and take the picture, even if the artist points out three or four defects.

The "Old Guard" of New York city expect to charter a steamer and go to Charleston, S. C., to escort the members of the Washington Light Infantry to Philadelphia on the occasion of the gathering of the Centennial legion.

In the State of New York there are expended annually more than $100,000,000 by consumers of liquor, or two thirds of all wages paid to laborers in agriculture and manufacture, and twice as much as the receipts of all the railroads of the State.

The proprietor of a hotel at Dunkirk fell dead the other morning just after charging a traveler $3 for two meals and lodging. If the Centennial hotel keepers don't profit by this warning, the undertaking business is going to be good in Philadelphia next year.

It was mentioned one day to President Lincoln that two young ladies of his acquaintance had quarreled and loaded each other with abuse. "Have they called each other ugly?" asked the President. "No, sir." "Very good; then I will undertake to reconcile them."

Francis I., being desirous to raise one of the most learned men of the time to the highest dignities of the church, asked him if he was of noble descent. "Your majesty," answered the abbot, "there were three brothers in Noah's ark, but I cannot tell positively from which I am descended." He obtained the post.

In the Milan cemetery a pavilion has been put up for the cremation of bodies, which, being placed on an altar, are subjected to the action of two hundred gas burners giving a heat of 1,000 degrees. Thus a body is consumed to ashes in one hour. On January 15 Chevalier Albert Keller was burnt, the preparations having been made by direction of his will.

A retriever dog in Chicago lately killed a favorite cat. Having committed this unprovoked murder, the dog deliberately took the cat in his mouth, carried it some distance, dug a deep hole behind some bushes, and, after depositing the cat therein, carefully replaced the earth, and had he not been observed there would have been no evidence of the crime.

A recent visitor to the Dismal swamp describes it, in *Forest and Stream*, as having lost none of the characteristics which gave it its name. Bears are not so plenty there as when the region was rarely penetrated by man, yet they still afford sport for hunters. Lake Drummond, once believed by the ignorant to be bottomless, is really not in any place more than fifteen feet deep. Its water, impregnated with the juices of juniper and gum leaves, is of the color of wine, and is drank as a remedy by consumptives.

The M'Kean Miner.

H. F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, FEB. 3, 1876.

Republican National Convention.

The next Union Republican National Convention, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, will be held in the city of Cincinnati on Wednesday, the 14th day of June, 1876, at 12 o'clock noon, and will consist of delegates from each State equal to twice the number of her Senators and Representatives in Congress, and two delegates from each Territory and the district of Columbia.

In calling Conventions for the elections of delegates, the Committees of the several States are recommended to invite all Republican electors and all other voters, without regard to past political differences, who are opposed to restoring sectional hatred and desire to promote friendly feeling and permanent harmony throughout the country by maintaining and enforcing all the constitutional rights of every citizen, including full and free exercise of the right of suffrage, without intimidation and without fraud; who are in favor of the continued prosecution and punishment of all official dishonesty, and of an economical administration of the government by honest, faithful and capable officers; who are in favor of making such reform in the government as experience may from time to time suggest; who are opposed to longer leaving the exercise of the functions by suspending any of its obligations and in favor of sustaining in every way the national faith and the credit of the country; who hold that the common school system is the nursery of American liberty, and should be maintained absolutely free from sectarian control; who believe that for the promotion of these ends the direction of the government should continue to be confided to those who adhere to the principles of 1776 and support them as incorporated in the Constitution and laws; and who are in favor of recognizing and strengthening the fundamental principle of national unity in this centennial anniversary of the birth of the republic.

E. D. MORGAN,
Chairman Republican National Com.
WM. E. CHANDLER, Secretary.

The address is signed by all the members of the committee.

The Democratic State committee met at Harrisburg last week, and fixed their State Convention at Lancaster, March 22d. They evidently think there is luck in Lancaster, judging from the result of last fall.

SENATOR STRANG FOR CONGRESS.—We see it stated in papers from different sections of the State that Senator Strang will probably be a candidate for Congress next fall from this District. As yet we have no knowledge of the Senator's intentions in that direction, but we believe we speak the sentiments of the entire Republican party of this County when we say that no nomination would be more acceptable than that of Mr. Strang, unless we except the name of McKean's patriot citizen, Gen. Thos L. Kane. Either would receive the earnest and undivided support of the party.

THE following advertisement, cut from a recent number of the Oxford, Ala., *Tribune*, is both suggestive and instructive. It is a notorious fact that in many of the Southern States, especially in Alabama and Georgia, negroes are *sold at auction* when accused of some petty crime. This advertisement gives us some idea of the workings of the new system of slavery:

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

I will pay the above reward for a colored boy named Aaron McKinzy, who ran away from my place last Saturday night, the 20th inst. Said boy was sold at auction for stealing $10 from the Woodstock Iron Company's stores, and was bound to me for nine months nine days and a half hard labor to cover charges. TAYLOR BEASON

THE "brutal and exhausting grasp of radicalism" has now been "torn from the throat" of West Virginia for two years, and the true conservators of constitutional government have been in control there since. The result of West Virginia's redemption from the iron grasp of Black Republicanism, and her restoration to the Democratic fold, is now on such a condition of ascertained knowledge, that we can state it, and here it is: Last year the figures on the wrong side of that State's financial balance sheet was $28,745 51. This year the deficit reaches $100,000. Next year another Democratic State will be heard from in the notice of an empty Treasury and the repudiation of her public debt—interest and principal.

WE give, in condensed form a few samples of the demands of Confederates for appropriation of public money in behalf of their friends: Reagan demands for Texas, $1,538,416.62; Wilson, West Virginia, $200,000; Whitthorne, Tennessee, $500,000; Goode, Virginia, $45,000; Scales, North Carolina, $17,000; Faulkner, West Virginia, $12,000; Durham, Kentucky, $10,325; Bright, Tennessee, $10,000; Walsh, Maryland, $300,000; Bright, Tennessee, $38,000; Milliken, $60,527. Terry Virginia, $19,695; DeBolt, $5,000; Wells, Mississippi, $75,000; Blount, Georgia, $270,000. These are samples, merely, of many others.

THE *Troy Press* tells its Democratic friends that it is not altogether certain that New York can be held without a more than ordinary effort.

SAM. RANDALL, proposes to retrench expenses by reducing the salaries of the cadets at West Point. These young men get $50 per month, out which they have to pay for their clothes: and as the regulations prescribe an ample wardrobe it takes about all their pay to meet necessary expences. Randall proposes to reduce their pay to $40 per month. Those cadets who have wealthy parents will not be effected by the reduction, but those who are poor and dependent upon their own exertions will feel the blow aimed at them by the honorable retrencher.

Harper's *Weekly* says; "Neither the jeers at the bloody shirt nor the natural and just desires of reconciliation, nor the extravagances and offenses of the colored voters in the Southern States, nor the bland and smooth oratory of Southern Democratic politicans, nor the crafty declaration of Northern Democratic politicism, that the only danger of the country is the tendency to national centralization, nor the cry that bygones should be by-gones, and that the Centennial year is the accedited time for national harmony, should cause any man to forget that the Democratic party is now what it has been for many years—the political organization of those who aimed to destroy the National Union and Government for the basest and most revolting of purposes, and who still declare that their views, except as to the practicability of secession, remain unchanged."

Senator Sherman's Views.

The following extract from a letter written by Senator John Sherman gives a clear headed opinion on the Presidential situation, which will be endorsed by every good citizen and true Republican. Gov. Hayes, of Ohio is the Senator's choice as a Presidential candidate.

SENATE CHAMBER.
WASHINGTON, JANUARY 21 1876.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 2d and 19th instants were duly received, and I delayed answering the first sooner, partly for personal reasons, but mainly that I might consider the questions raised by you as to the approaching Presidential contest, the importance of which cannot be overstated. The election of a Democratic President means a restoration to a full power in the Government of the rebel elements of the rebel Confederacy.

DEMOCRATIC SUPREMACY MEANS RUIN.

The Southern States are to be organized by violence and intimidation into a compact political power, only needing a small fragment of Northern States to give it absolute control, when by a minority rule of the party it will govern the country as it did in the time of Pierce and Buchanan. If it should elect a President and both houses of Congress, the constitutional amendments would be disregarded; the freedmen would be nominally citizens, but really slaves; innumerable claims, swollen by perjury, would be saddled upon the Treasury, and our public credit would be impaired; the powers of the General Government would be crippled, and the honors won by our people in subduing the rebellion would be subjects of reproach rather than of pride.

THE ONLY SAFEGUARD

from these evils is in the election of a Republican President, and the adoption of a liberal Republican policy which would be fair and even generous toward the South, but firm in the maintenance of all the rights won by the war. Our election in Ohio shows that even under most adverse circumstances we can win on this basis. Every movement made by this Democratic House of Representative is an appeal to every man who ever voted with the Republican party to rally to its support again, and to every man who fought in the Union army to vote with us to preserve the result of his victory. All we need is such a Presidential ticket as will give the assurance that we mean to stand by our principles, and that we wish to administer the Government honestly and economically.

THE THIRD TERM NOT SAFE

As to the candidates, the drift of public opinion is rapidly reducing the list, and has already diminished the chances of many of them. Above all it has positively closed the question of a third term. The conviction that it is not safe to continue in one man for too long a period the great powers of a President is based on the strongest reason, and this conviction is supported by so many precedents set by the voluntary retirement at the end of a second term of so many Presidents that it would be criminal folly to disregard it I do not believe that General Grant ever seriously entertained the thought of a third term. But even if he did, the established usage against it would make his nomination an act of suicide. It would disrupt our party in every Republican State. Happily for us we do not need to look for the contingency of his nomination.

The Rebel Raid On The Treasury.

From The Buffalo Express.

All too soon did Whittier sing: "The rebel raids on his raids no more." A new raid on Washington is being made by Confederate soldiers, the main difference being that now the raiders are in the pay of the Federal instead of the Confederate government.

We used to get panicky in Bull Run and Antietam times, at the thought of Washington falling into the hands of the rebels. If one-tenth the schemes now before the Confederate House for reimbursing the South for secession are to succeed, we had better go into another such panic immediately. The democratic itch for retrenchment does not seem to have struck in on the Confederate. There have been introduced thus far this session the astounding pile of 1,709: of these the titles indicate that one fourth to one-third are for the "relief" of some in the South. The "morning hour" of the house witnesses them flooding the files by shoals. We furnish a a specimen of this new raid on Washington:

To pay A. Burwell, Vicksburg, Miss., for real estate appropriated by the Union army in 1863. (Dirt used by Grant for earthworks, probably)	$35,000 00
To pay J. R. Slidmann, of New Orleans, for the use of an impressed steamboat	31,000 00
To pay A. L. Maxwell, of Macon, Ga., for ordinance stores and supplies taken from his farm in 1865	270,000 00
To pay West Virginia for injuries to roads and bridges during the war	200,000 00
To pay Tennessee for railroad material removed by Sherman	600,000 00
To pay the College of William and Mary, Va., for property destroyed	45,000 00
To pay for the Lexington, N. C., court-house	17,000 00
To pay for damages done to Randolph county, Va	12,000 00
To pay for Thomas Ferrie's Academy, at Richmond, Va	10,025 00
To let for the Presbyterian church at Murfreesboro, Tenn	10,000 00
To make good to Frederick, Va., a loan of $750,000 which the rebel General Early levied on that town	500,000 00
To pay the heirs of Thomas Hall, of Tennessee, for supplies taken from his farm	38,625 00
To pay the heirs of Robert Isherwood for material taken from his farm	60,617 00
To pay P. C. Campbell for property taken by the Union army in Virginia in 1864	10,625 00
To pay for the court-house of Davidson county, N. C., burned in 1865	18,000 00

How many farmers in New York have in stock $60,000 worth of produce that an army could carry off or eat? We "reckon" farmers here are as well stocked up as they were on those southern barrens during the war.

One day there were thirty bills introduced for all purposes, no less than fourteen of which were to benefit southern patriots. Besides the indemnity bills there were various schemes for subsidies. One bill was to permit tobacco-growers to sell tobacco of their own growth to consumers without a license. Another was to give the state of Missouri all public lands in the state for educational purposes. Another was to pay for all cotton seized by the treasury after May, 1865. Another was to refund the cotton tax, which is only one of a dozen or more for the same purpose, namely, grabbing about $68,000 from the treasury for the benefit of sundry claim speculators. Another is "to strengthen "the credit of the reconstructed states "and afford them financial relief." The precise nature of this last bill is not stated, but it can be guessed at pretty shrewdly. And perhaps this "wasn't a very good day for billet either."

Our readers will remember that there is and has been for several years a court of claims sitting in Washington to adjust all losses by war. Every one of these claims that is valid and just should go before the court. The fact that they are not sent there indicates that they are fraudulent; probably most of them have already been there and been rejected as fraudulent, and that is the reason they are now sent to the brigadiers for audit and payment out of the United States treasury—the money of you Union men. President Grant complained in his annual message that this court was allowing so many claims as to make a serious draught on the treasury. Yet the court had rejected as illegal or extortionate seven dollars out of every eight claimed. The rejected seven-eights the brigadiers are relied on to pay—which would make the draft on the treasury *eight times* as great as the President Grant took alarm at.

One of these claims will illustrate the nature of this raid further. One of the bills pending before the Confederate house is for losses suffered during one of Sheridan's campaigns, $200,000. This claim has already been passed on by the court and the audit payed by the government. We are now invited to pay it again.

The legislatures of the southern states are riding with these raiders. The Democratic legislature of Arkansas has voted a memorial to congress in favor of paying the infamous cotton-tax steal out of the United State treasury. The direct claims of southern states on the treasury for war expenses are being made up and it's safe to say "there's millions in it." The argument for these is sound from the democratic stand-point. "The United States "has indemnified the northen states "for expences incurred in prosecuting a war for which there is no warrant in the constitution. We demand that the United States shall "also indemnify the South for expenses incurred in self-defense, the "more especially as we were acting "in strict conformity with the constitution. Our expences in defence of the constitution should "be paid, even if it be not practical, "though right, to recover from the "North the money illegally appropriated for an unconstitutional purpose." Accordingly, the southern states are following the example of Texas—which wants about $1,750 000 cash besides payment for twenty-one state bonds which were stolen from her treasury "during or after the war." If all the *claimings* "during or after the war" are to be made up out of the United States treasury, the people of this county had better abandon Washington to its fate, close out the centennial, the eagle, the old flag, Sergeant Bates, etc., at auction, and emigrate, flee, hie into the wilderess. We can build a new United States cheaper in Alaska, or somewhere.

But the greatest raid will come when the bills for slave property are handed in. These are made out and ready to the tune of billions. The Virginia legislature passed a law, nine years ago, which provided that the clerks of the county and corporation courts should make a record of "the loss of property "during the "late war." * * *including emancipated negroes." The schedules have been made up according to the affidavits of the persons who suffered the losses, and are consequently, of course, perfectly accurate. Laws of the same sort have been passed in other southern states. In Kentucky a candidate for senator has proposed to secure the adoption of an amendment to the constitution of the United States commanding the government to pay claims for property taken for the army; and for property in pensions held to service or labor" in the state that did not secede who enlisted in the United States service; also for all slaves emancipated by the XIII. amendment. These losses to be paid in currency or United States bonds bearing interest from the date of the loss of slaves by enlistment or emancipation. This is practically the plan of R. M. T. Hunter—one of those proud chiefs who want the United States government to beg them to accept amnesty and office that they may help make the raid successful.

Add to all this the southern subsidy jobs which let the government down for anywhere from $700,000,000 to a sum greater than the present national debt, and our readers can easily see that if the Confederates, through the democratic party, can get control of the United States government they can do more injury than they could out of the Union. It will be the old Greek-horse tragedy. We let them inside of the walls to give them the better chance to destroy it. Gen. Hill cries already, "We are here and we are to stay." If enough is not immediately grabbed from the treasury for the benefit of the late rebels to bankrupt the country it will be because a republican senate and president stand in the way. The Confederates have shown their intentions by the demands they have made at a time when they *know* it is useless to try to pass them. Fair warning to the United States. The people, fortunately, are to have a vote on these claims next November.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

SMETHPORT, PA.

Call and have your eyes measured
A perfect fit guaranteed.
Every pair warranted.
M. L. ARMSTRONG, Agent.

J. P. WENDEL,

Dealer in

FINE GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS,

FLOUR, PORK, LARD,

SALT, AND FISH,

Selected

TEAS.

Pure

COFFEES and SPICES.

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS.

A full variety of all other goods usually kept in a First Class Store.

Main st. Smethport, Pa.

Railroad Time Tables.

McKEAN & BUFFALO R. R.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Accom.	Mail.
Clermont	8.20 a m	1.40 p m
Wernwag	8.28	1.48
Hamlin	8.56	2.00
Colegrove	9 00	2 05
Crosby	9.04	2.09
Smethport	9.24	2.25
Farmers Val.	9.39	2.40
Frisbees	9.49	2.50
Larrabees	9.58 a m	2.58 p m

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Express,
Larrabees	11.28 a m	8.00 p m
Frisbees	11.38	8.08
Farmers Val.	11.50	8.17
Smethport	12.05 p m	8.29
Crosby	12.20	8.43
Colegrove	12.24	8.46
Hamlin	12.30	8.50 p m
Wernwag	12.42	
Clermont	12.54	

S. V. GODDEN, Supt.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK & PHILA. R'y

Going South.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Accom.	Express.
Buffalo	7.30 a m	8.05 a m	4.00 p m
Olean	10.35	4.15 p m	7.10
Eldred	11.14		7.45
Larabees	11.20		7.52
P't Allegany	11.42		8.14
Emporium	12.40		9.15

Going North.

STATIONS.	Express.	Mail.	Accom.
Emporium	4.00 a m	1.40 p m	
P't Allegany	5.01	2.43	
Larabees	5.24	3.07	
Eldred	5.32	3.15	
Olean	6.21	4.03	6.40 a m
Buffalo	9.15	7.10	2.00 p m

H. L. LYMAN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

J. D. YEOMANS, Supt.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, NOV. 22, 1875, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

Westward.

KANE ACCM. leaves	Renovo	4 50 p. m.	
" " "	Driftwood	5 58 p. m.	
" " "	Emporium	6 55 p. m.	
" " "	St. Marys	7 55 p. m.	
" " arr. at	Kane	9 30 p. m.	
ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p. m.	
" " "	Renovo	11 05 p. m.	
" " "	Emporium	1 10 p. m.	
" " "	St. Marys	2 00 p. m.	
" " arr. at	Erie	7 50 p. m.	

Eastward.

RENOVO ACCM. leaves	Kane	8 00 a. m.
" " "	St. Marys	9 43 a. m.
" " "	Emporium	10 45 a. m.
" " "	Driftwood	11 45 a. m.
" " "	Renovo	1 05 p. m.
ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie	11 20 p. m.
" " "	Kane	3 50 p. m.
" " "	St. Marys	5 10 p. m.
" " "	Emporium	6 05 p. m.
" " "	Renovo	8 25 p. m.
" " arr. at	Philadelphia	6 50 a. m.

Renovo Accm. and Kane Accm. connect east and west at Erie with Low Grade Division and B. N. Y. & P. R. R.

Wm. A. BALDWIN.
Gen'l Supt.

M. L. Armstrong,

Dealer in

Agent for

ITHACA CALENDAR CLOCKS

in McKean County.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.

J. G. EATON,

DEALER IN

Heavy & Shelf Hardware,

OILS, PAINTS,

GLASS, PUTTY,

TIN & WOODEN WARE,

New Store,

Mechanic St., 2 doors south of Water

12-35 SMETHPORT, PA.

T. MULLIN, Jr.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

WINES, LIQUORS, & SEGARS.

PORT ALLEGANY, PA.

Port Allegany Planing Mill.

BARRETT BROTHERS,

CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, AND

MANUFACTURERS OF

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

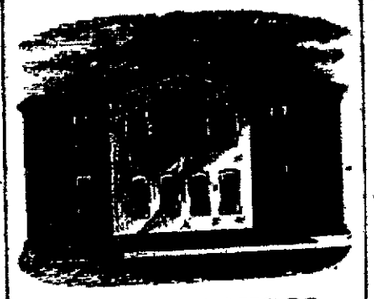
AND

HOUSE MOULDINGS,

Dressed Flooring, Ceiling, &c

Port Allegany, Pa

SMETHPORT



GRADED SCHOOL.

The Winter Term Commenced

Wed December 22, 1875

J. W. Kales, Principal.

S. R. Smith,

Dealer in

DRY GOODS

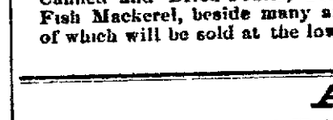
AND

Groceries,

At Hamlin Station,

Respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

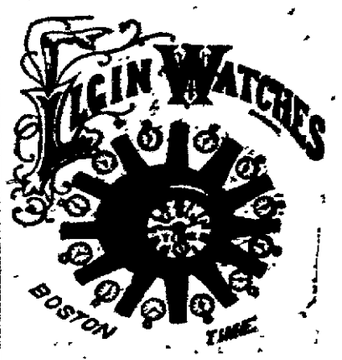
Coffins and Caskets.



P. L. Webster

WOULD INFORM the citizens of Bradford and vicinity that he keeps ready made coffins, soft and hard wood caskets, etc., constantly on hand.

PATTERSON.



J. H. PATTERSON,

JEWELER.

Having established a Jewelry store in the Mixin Building would solicit the patronage of the public. All kinds of work done in the best style and at reasonable prices.

May 18, 1875.

"A Woman fair to look upon."

SARA, THE PRINCESS.

Facsimile of a Celebrated Oil Painting by BROCHART, in 21 oil colors—size 17x22 inches. The royal beauty of face and form, rich Oriental costume, romantic Eastern landscape back-ground, with its well, palm trees, flocks, tents, and long stretch of desert and distant boundary of mountains, combine to form a rare and lovely picture. It would grace the walls of any public or private gal lery. CANVASSERS are wild over it, and are competing for the cash premiums. Send for our splendid offer.—Address,

J. B. FORD & Co., New York City.

LOOK!

NEW GOODS at A. N. TAYLOR'S!
NEW GOODS at A. N. TAYLOR'S!

Having just returned from the Eastern cities, where I have purchased FOR CASH the largest stock of goods of every description ever offered for sale in this county, and having purchased my goods at very much below their value, purpose dividing the profits with my customers. Always giving the best the market affords a seasonable Dress Goods of the newest designs and of the best quality, at as low prices as can be found in Northern Pennsylvania.

WHITE GOODS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN'S WEAR,

in new styles, of choice quality, and at low prices.

EMBROIDERIES OF EVERY NAME AND STYLE.

PRINTS Too numerous to mention, warranted fast colors, 5c **8c per yd.**

Bleached Muslin, good yd. wide - - - 10c per yd.

16-Bone Corsets, for .75 | 200 reversible shawls, at $2

LADIES SUITS—MADE TO ORDER.

MOURNING GOODS IN ENDLESS VARIETY:

AUSTRALIAN CRAPES, BLACK ALPACAS, COBERGS, TAMISE & BIRETES CLOTHS, FINE BLACK, BROWN, BLUE & SLATE ALPACAS AT 2 SHILLINGS.

A GENUINE GROSGRAIN SILK FOR $1 50 PER YD.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLA.

Our Notion Department

is full to overflowing, as well as all others, which can readily be seen by taking a peep inside

Clothing Department

is full, including all the novelties of the season. We have All Wool, warranted

GENTLEMEN'S SUITS, FOR $8 50. GENTS FURNISHING GOODS in every variety and style. Also the largest stock of *HATS and CAPS in McKEAN COUNTY.*

An immense stock of

BOOTS, SHOES, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE, TRUNKS, VALISES, DRUGS, MEDICINES, WILLOW WARE CHROMO & OIL PAINTINGS, LADIES' HAND BASKETS, HATS, BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, FLOWERS, &c.

HARDWARE,

Including Nails, Iron, French, German, English and American Cutlery, Saws, Oils, Paints, Farming Tools, Fishing Tackling. ☞ Nails $4 per 100 pounds.

Canned and Dried Fruits, Flour, Pork, Hams, Lard, Trout, White Fish Mackerel, beside many articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold at the lowest rates.

A. N. TAYLOR.

AT

A. B. ARMSTRONG'S

LEADING DRUGSTORE OF THE COUNTY,

NO. 1, UNION BLOCK, SMETHPORT, PENNA.

CAN BE FOUND THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS AND Medicines, and all other articles usually kept in first a class drugstore.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES

PAINTS, OILS, & DYE STUFFS,

SOAPS, SPONGES, BRUSHES, COMBS

Perfumeries, Pomades, Oils,

AND TOILET ARTICLES OF EVERY VARIETY. WE ALSO KEEP A LARGE AND WELL Selected assortment of American and French candies, Stationery, Envelopes, &c. ALL

SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PURE WINES & LIQUORS, &c. &c.

Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

J. Digel's Marble Factory.

ALL KINDS OF MONUMENTAL, MARBLE and STONE WORK DONE TO ORDER

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, FEB. 3, 1876.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Olean Lecture Course.

The 4th Lecture will be delivered by

Rev. Robert Collyer,

AT BLAKES OPERA HOUSE, OLEAN,

Friday Evening, February 11, 1876.

SUBJECT - "CLEAR GRIT"

Excursion trains leaves Smethport at 5.15 p. m. Company at all stations, arriving at Olean at 6.15, and returning at close of the lecture.

Doors open at 7.15; lecture commences at 8 p. m. this time.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

— Work on the State Insane Asylum at Warren has been stopped for want of funds.

—Hon. B. B. Strong is one of the Directors of the Genesee, Hornellsville & Pine Creek Railroad Company.

— The series of meetings which have been in progress at the M. E. church in this place have been discontinued.

— The Mixen Almanac was one week ahead last week. There are three more issues of the paper before Court, after this week.

— The groundhog must have seen his shadow yesterday, and as a consequence we are to have six weeks of winter weather yet. It looks like it now.

— A correspondent enquires if the annual statement of the County Auditors is to be published this year. We don't know. Ask the County Commissioners.

— We noticed quite an array of legal talent in Olean on Tuesday. Lawyers H. King, and P. K. Cotter, of McKean, Olmsted, of Potter, and Lovewidge, of Cattaraugus, were conspicuously present.

— One hundred and fifty-four pounds is the average adult human weight, and it is a humiliating thought for any self-respecting roper that 116 pounds of this is pure water.

— The denial of Hambletonian, Morrissey's committee clerk, that he named his child John Wilkes Booth, is now denied in turn by a writer from the South, and that very positively.

— Bailey's life is made miserable just now by an unusual rush of sickly sentimental poets and garrulous correspondents upon the Era. He begs to assure the poets that A. V. is all he can stand. We should think so.

—Judge H. W. Williams will hold a grand jury and argument court in Emporium, commenced the 22d inst., to dispose of the unfinished business continued on account of the indisposition of Judge Wilson at the last term.

—The Hartford Era oddly speaks the raw truth when it says that "James E. Kent, does not have hearings after the infinite manner after the unfathomable, but he does pay cash when pay day comes around at the Battleville mines.

— Of eighty Southern Democrats in the Washington House of Representatives, sixty-two voted against the Centennial appropriation bill, yet every mother's son of them would vote to pay their brother Confeds. for their slaves out of the government treasury.

Liberty Lodge No. 305 A. F. M., will hold their second annual reception at Mechery Hall, Port Allegany, on Tuesday evening, the 8th inst. It is no exaggeration to say that it will undoubtedly be one of the pleasantest gatherings of the season.

— The Buffalo Express congratulates itself upon saving $1200 per year by using kerosene instead of gas in its printing establishment. We entertain a proper feeling of commiseration for those small concerns that are obliged to resort to such small economies.

—If the projected catholic parsonage is built according to the plan drawn by the architect it will be one the handsomest houses in Smethport. It will be built in a healthy location, adjoining the church, which is very gratifying as at present most of the fine dwellings of the place are hidden from view.

—The "Centennial Social Club" have issued some beautiful invitations to a Select Hop at Wright's new Hotel, in Smethport, on Tuesday evening, February 22d 1876. S. V. Godden S. F. Wheeler, S. F. Godden, G. Macfarlane and J. J Boyce, are the Committee, which fact is a sufficient guarantee of a good time for all so fortunate as to be honored with invitations.

— Monsieur Rocky Moore, the Italian musical artiste and professor of the light fantastic art, has organized a dancing school in this place. He has quite a large class of young gentlemen who are earnest seekers after limberness, grace and ease in the display of their agility on the ball-room floor. They say that Rocky is a good dancing master, and judging from the increasing growth in grace of his pupils we cannot dispute them.

— Among the questions propounded in Ely cam a few weeks ago was one requiring the meaning of the word "protoplasm." The meaning of the word was lucidly explained by a member, but in as nicely so pertinent a manner as the following from the Anthracite Record: We have just discovered what a protoplasm is, from the Greek first and form. It is a man who does not pay for his newspaper subscription, who gets much for nothing, who creates something from nothing, and who is not much himself.—Lexicographers will no doubt thank us for this information, as the term has heretofore been without a definition.

— We understand that a well sustained Lyceum is organized and in complete running order under the auspices of the Smethport Graded School. We regret to learn also that its meetings are not open to the public, as we should all be pleased to listen to the paper next week, under the able editorship of Hon. Smoky James.

—We have noticed the statement so many times during the past few weeks in our exchanges that the editor of this paper has been appointed U. S. Gauger for the 19th District that we fear our friends are either anxious to get an item or are laboring under the delusion that it is really an office of considerable honor and profit. Good gracious, how we wish it was.

On the 15th of this month the new arrangement of "train agents" on all the passenger trains on the Pennsylvania railroad will go into effect. The gentlemen who have been selected will attend to the taking up of the tickets, &c., while the conductors will attend to the running of the trains.

A New Legislature.—An entire new Legislature will be chosen in this State this year, according to the provisions of the new Constitution. The Senators chosen in 1873 were elected to serve three years, and those in 1875 one year. With this session of the Senate, therefore, the terms of all Senators will expire, and the election of 1876 will be for 201 members of the House to serve two years, 50 members of the Senate. The Senatorial districts are numbered from 1 to 50 inclusive. Those chosen in 1875, from the even numbered districts, will serve two years, and those from the odd numbered districts, four. At all elections subsequent to 1876, Senators will be chosen for four years.

How to Extinguish Lamps With Cinders.—A correspondent of an English paper says: "Turn the flame up to full power, then blow a sharp puff horizontally across the top of the funnel, when the light will not only be extinguished, but there will be no after-smoke, the formerly ignited wick will be extinguished by its own carbonic acid gas. On leaving my office at night I thus turn up the flaming wick, and, with a grateful gladness that the desk labors of the day, and night, are over, give a side wave of the hat past the chimney, which draws up the flame into contact with the wick, and the light is gone, with no after-smell. This cannot be to widely circulated, as I read the other day that a lady lost her life by blowing down the chimney, and thus causing an explosion."

—We were exposed last week to a pitiless storm, that wet our feet and stockings, and indeed our person all over. In fact we took a cracking cold, which brought sore throat and severe symptoms of fever. The good wife asserted her authority, plunged our feet in hot water, wrapped us in hot blankets, and sent our faithful son for a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It is a splendid medicine—pleasant to take and did the job. We slept soundly through the night and woke well the next morning. We know now we owe our quick recovery to the Pectoral, and shall not be slow to recommend it to all who need such a medicine.—Tuscarora [Tex] Pennsylvanian.

Lost—$5 Reward.

The subscriber will pay the above reward for the recovery of Jeremiah Chadwick's Justice Docket, No. 4. The person in whose possession it may be will receive the above reward by leaving the aforesaid docket at my office

G. M. Smith, J. P.

Lyceum.

We were out of town on Tuesday evening, and therefore have to regret our absence from the meeting of the Lyceum. From those who were there we learn that the attendance was as usual large and the interest and excellence of the literary productions unabated. The following programme was announced for the meeting next Tuesday evening, the 8th inst:

Essay—Kate Freeman.

Select Reading—H. F. Barbour and Mrs. Thos. King.

Declamation—Beverly Downey and H. Stanley.

Paper—Mrs. Henry King and Cora Rickus.

Five Minute Speeches—Bess Sartwell and Ida Moses.

Debate—W. A. Williams and Dr. E. G. Brown, disputants.

Music—Kate Freeman.

Question for debate—Resolved, That Religion should be maintained by the State.

State Line Railroad.

There is trouble in the camp of the State Line Railroad. This road was projected some four or five years ago to connect Rochester with Salamanca. The common council of Rochester was persuaded to bond to the amount of $500,000 in aid of the road. Work was commenced and continued so long as this money and the amount appropriated by the towns along the line lasted, the projectors investing little or nothing. Since the panic of 1873 work has practically ceased. Various efforts have been devised to furnish means to complete the road, but all have been in vain. The Rochester common council and the town commissioners have finally resolved to institute an action in the Supreme Court, to foreclose the first mortgage. If the Rochester people had not been unaccountably blind to their own interests, and had given their assistance instead to the more direct route of the Rochester, Nunda & Pa. road, they would at this time have been as happily situated in regard to railroad facilities south of them as is the city of Buffalo, and would not have been forced to enter the Courts to get their money back. But none are so blind as those who won't see.

—If you want a sentimental, serious, or comic valentine, call at the Postoffice Jewelry and Fancy Store. Mart. has loads of them.

Eldred Items.

Candy Pull.—The younger portion of the scholars of the district school in this village were treated to a candy pull on Thursday evening last, at the house of Mr. Norman Wright, under the supervision of the preceptress, Miss. Marain Keller, ably assisted by M. W. Potter. The youngsters enjoyed the treat hugely, and had an evening of real enjoyment. We understand there are to be two more during the ensuing week, particulars will be in our next letter.

Singing School.—This school under the management of Mr. Hodges, of Annin Creek, is progressing very favorably, numbering between thirty and forty scholars. On Friday evening last, the usual weekly meeting was held when there was a full attendance. The scholars all speak highly of Mr. Hodges system of teaching, and we have no doubt the school will increase in number during the winter.

Lyceum.—The usual weekly meeting of this society was held in the school house on Tuesday evening, the 25th inst. Elder Bennett, President; M. W. Roberts, Secretary. The meeting was called to order at ½ past 7 o'clock, and the proceedings commenced by the reading of the minutes of the last meeting. A motion was then made and carried that ten minutes time be allowed each speaker, and a committee was also appointed consisting of M. W. Roberts, W. H. Soule and Mrs. W. A. Young, to form a programme of the proceedings for the two weeks ensuing. The next thing on the programme was a recitation by Miss. Marion Keller, the rendering of which in style and language, reflected great credit on this lady. Then came the chief affair of the evening, the question for debate: Resolved, That intemperance has caused more misery than the late civil war.

M. W. Potter opened the debate on the part of the affirmative in a neat and telling speech followed by others on the same side. The leadership on the part of the negative was entrusted to M. W. Roberts, who did his duty faithfully. The argument was keenly contested and considered by the spectators a very close thing, but according to the decision of the President, the affirmative had the best of it. The meeting then broke up at ½ past nine to meet again on Tuesday evening Feb. 1st, at 7 o'clock. The following is the programme for that evening: Essay—Miss Keller, Declamation—M. W. Potter, Select Reading—Miss Nettie Knapp, Subject for discussion.

Resolved. That capital punishment should be abolished. Chief Disputants.

Affirmative, Miche Finnegan and F. D. Wheeler, Negative W. H. Soule and W. A. Young.

These meeting are becoming very popular here; they are well attended, and we have no doubt but that they will be productive of great good.

Religious Matters. The quarterly meeting of the members of the church of United Brethern will be held in the Union Church, Eldred, commencing with services and prayer meeting on Friday evening Feb. 4th, and on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock and evening at ½ past 6 there will be services and on Sunday morning and evening services at the usual hour. Several ministers including the Rev. M. Chadmon of, Sugar Grove, Warren Co., Rev T. Bennet, Eldred, are expected to take part in the exercises. The quarterly meeting of the Methodist Church will be held in the school house, Prentissvale, on Saturday and Sunday, Feb. 12th and 13th, when there will be the usual services and prayer meetings. A great many ministers are expected to attend including the Rev L. D. Watson, the Presiding Elder of this district.

Correspondent.

Eldred Pa. Feb. 2 1876.

A Few Facts Demonstrated by Figures.—If a produce dealer bought a farmers crops last year; say his oats at 60 cts, his butter at 40 cts. and his wool at 50 cts., and because he failed during the year to get an advance on these prices to satisfy his rapacity, he holds them until this year, when the prices ruling are 40 cts. for oats, 25 cts. for butter and 35cts. for wool. Is any one going to buy of him at these prices because he proposes to sell them at cost? Not much! If a broker during the rebellion had paid as he must at one time, $2 72 for a gold dollar and held it from year to year because he could not get a profit on that price, would he not be laughed at to-day for even supposing any one would pay him cost for his dollar when it is only worth $1 14? These same incontrovertible facts are just as applicable to merchandising, and yet woollen see great spread notices of selling off at cost for 60 days, just as though they thought the people would consider it a privilege to buy at cost, though their old antiquities cost from 25 to 100 per cent. more than fresh new styles of goods bought and sold at the present market value. But this cost dodge can no longer deceive the people, they have learned to go for their goods where merchandising is done on the Young American plan, where goods are sold at a profit, where few goods remain over 60 days, where new goods are received daily, and sold daily in such quantities that the discount on the purchases are the main profit relied upon, where all goods are marked in plain figures, where there is no deviation in prices, where the poor man's one dollar buys as much proportionately as the rich man's ten dollars, where goods have found to have declined in market since last weeks purchases they are marked squarely down to present values and sold, where the people delight to go and buy their dry goods, shawls, cloakings, furs, hats, caps, boots, feather, fancy goods, holiday goods, in fact all goods useful and ornamental. Enquire for this place of all places to buy good goods cheap, and any one will tell you it is at R. O. Smith's, & Co., Olean, N. Y.

—The whole story of Jeff Davis' enormities has not yet been told. Even Mr. Blaine had not the heart to unveil his career as a life insurance solicitor.

From Gen. D. S. Forbes.

The following chatty letter from Gen. Forbes relates in pleasant way his experience with Dr. Fenner's Golden Relief. What he says will be appreciated by the thousands who have experienced instant relief from suffering by the use of that wonderfully effective compound.

Fredonia, N. Y., April 6, '76.

Dr. Fenner—Dear Sir: You will please send me a bottle of your Golden Relief it has become fixture in my house as a medicine. We consider it invaluable, and cannot do without it. I must here relate an anecdote of your valuable Golden Relief. In the fall of 1872. In jumping from my carriage I sprained my ankle and was unable to walk. An agent of the Buffalo Courier called at my house, [of course you know what he called for—it was to collect my subscription] and finding me in great pain he commenced telling a wonderful story about a most wonderful medicine that had found its Buffalo and that he would go and bring to me for trial, as it was in his valise. I assume my surprise when I found it was your Golden Relief—made here in Fredonia! I sent to you for a bottle and after using it a few times the pain entirely left, and a speedy cure was obtained.

The agent of the Courier said he could not live without it, as no was an almost constant sufferer from Neuralgia, and that it was the only medicine that gave him instant relief. So you will see that others appreciate your wonderful medicine as well as myself, and I will add that in all the numerous cases where I or my family have tried it it has never failed to give relief. So you will not wonder that we have learned to rely on it in all those cases for which you recommend it. Yours truly,

D. S. Forbes.

C. T. Moor, proprietor of the celebrated wholesale tea and coffee house, 12 Front St. Rochester, N. Y. certifies that Dr. Fenner's Golden Relief cured him of sore throat more speedily than anything he has ever found. His family has learned to rely on it in Headaches, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Toothache, etc., and would not be without it.

C. W. Tennant, Fredonia, N. Y., certifies that 2 bottles of Dr. Fenner's Golden Relief cured him of a bad Rheumatism, after all other treatment had failed.

But why multiply evidence. It is everywhere conceded to be the greatest medical achievement of the present advanced stage of medical science. It is the great internal and external remedy for breaking up and curing all Nervous, Congestive and Inflammatory complaints. Equalizes the circulation and causes sweating. 1. Relieves any pain in 3 to 20 minutes. 2 Cures any Bruise, Burn, Fresh Cut, Wound or Felon without there ever being any soreness or matterating. Think of that! 3. It never fails to cure the worst cases of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Summer Complaint, Colic or Bloody Flux.

Give it a trial. The best families in the land are now keeping it constantly in the house for family use, and attest to its extraordinary powers and healing capabilities to conquer pain and annihilate disease from the system.

A large size sample bottle for 25cts. Regular size, 50c and $1. Each larger size holds three times as much as the next smaller. Ask for a circular entitled "People's Remedies."

Sold by all dealers in medicine and by A. B. Armstrong, Agent for Smethport.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that J. M. Rouble, Guardian of Michael Erhart, has filed in the Orphan's Court of McKean County, his final account as said Guardian, and that the same will be presented for confirmation in the next stated Orphan's Court to be held at Smethport on the 4th Monday of Feby. next, A. D. 1876. C. K. SARTWELL,

Clerk Orphans Court.

Smethport, Jany. 17, 1876.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT of Hamlin Township Poor Funds

Floating debt	$11 00
No tax levied for 1875	
Nothing due township	
Valuation of taxable property in Township	$80432 00

S B Fletcher, J F Gallup, } Poor Masters.

Jany. 27, 1876.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT of Hamlin Township Road Funds

DEBITS.

Amount due township on duplicate of 1875 uncollected	$20 32
Amount in hands of County Commissioners	186 70
Funds in hands of Supervisors	550 00
Total Assets	$757 02
Valuation of taxable property in said township	892 52

Joseph Fields, Wm. Smith, } Supervisors.

Jany. 27, 1876.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT of Annin School District for interval elapsing between first Monday in June 1875 and Jan 28, 1876.

Valuation of unseated property in district	$20700
Valuation of seated property in district	35217
Total Valuation	$55917

Tax rates 15 mills on dollar of valuation

RECEIPTS

Of John Kinney, Collector on seated duplicate of 1876	$578 69
State Appropriations	197 43
Received from Eldred Township	20 00
Total Receipts	$786 49

EXPENDITURES

Teachers salaries paid	$312 00
Fuel and contingencies	125 00
For building and repairs	141 00
Total Expenditures	$578 00
Excess of receipts over expenditures	$208 49

ASSETS

Unseated orders due June 1, 1876	$310 00
Amount due from John Kinney, Treasurer	400 58
Total Assets	$711 08

Asahel Holcomb, Pres't

F W Simpson, sec'y.

Jan. 6, 1876.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT of Sergeant Road district for intervals elapsing between the 12th day of April 1875 and Jany. 27, 1876

Valuation of unseated property in district	$8397 00
Valuation of seated property in district	1298 30
Total Amount	$9695 30

Tax rate 10 mills on the dollar valuation

RECEIPTS

Received from County Commissioners	$674 98
Balance received of ex-Treasurer	6 03
Received of L. Boyer, late Supervisor	59 71
Total Receipts	$740 72

EXPENDITURES.

Work done on road	$793 13
Auditors and Clerk fees	46 00
Total Expenditures	$839 13

ASSETTS.

Unseated orders due June 1876	$250 76
Remaining in Treasurer's hands	174 70
Total Assets	$424 46

LIABILITIES

Judgment against district	$1044 04
Floating orders	91 00
Total Liabilities	$1133 04

ATTEST:

John H Tate, Casper Hamlin, } Supervisors.

Louis Steinhour, Town Clerk.

At Frank Kern's

NEW SHOP

Is done all kinds of

BLACK-SMITHING

at the shortest notice and lowest rates

FOR CASH

Shop on Water street.

Notice.

AN APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at its coming session of 1876, to pass a law authorizing Lumber dealers in the counties of McKean and Potter to adopt each mark to be put upon logs and lumber of all kinds, and have the same registered in the office of the Prothonotary of said counties; and also fixing a penalty for defacing said mark or fraudulently taking possession of any logs or lumber so marked, &c.

CHARLES JORDON, and others.

Jany. 1, 1876.

License Petitions.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following persons have filed in the Court of Quarter Session of McKean County, petitions for License, as stated below, and that said applications will be presented at the February term, 1876:

C. V. Gillis, to sell vinous, spirituous, malt and brewed liquors, in quantities not less than one quart, with other goods and merchandise, Kane.

Pat lok McCartan, Hotel, Alton.

F. W. Meese, Hotel, Kane.

William & C. W. Hooker, Wholesale and Retail, Port Allegany.

B. F. Wright, Hotel, Smethport.

James Hoggan, Wholesale and Retail, Bradford.

B. F. Pattison, Hotel, Larrabees.

T. Mullin, jr. Wholesale and Retail, Port Allegany.

John H Bipsell, Hotel, Turtle Point.

Lester Gourly, Restaurant, Bradford.

H. Friedenberg, Hotel, Bradford Village.

H. E. Looker, Hotel, Kane

Keron Hanlon, Wholesale & Retail, Port Allegany

Peter Heaton, Restaurant, Bradford boro'.

Witness my hand and seal of office at Smethport, Jany. 17, 1876

C. K SARTWELL, Clerk. [Ls]

Administrators Notice.

IN RE ESTATE of JAMES BUTLER deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of the above named James Butler, late of Ceres Township in the County of McKean, have been granted to Bridget P. Butler, residing in said township of Ceres. All persons therefore having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent are requested to make known the same to the said Bridget P. Butler without delay, and all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment of the same.

BRIDGET P. BUTLER.

Jan. 3, 1876.—6t

Administrators Notice.

IN RE ESTATE OF M. N POWELL dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration on the estate of the above named M. N. Powell, late of Smethport Borough, in the County of McKean, deceased, have been granted to G. M. Smith and T. V. Powell, residing in said borough. All persons therefore having any claims or demands against the estate of said decedent are requested to make known the same to the said Administrators without delay, and all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment of the same

G. M. SMITH, T. V. POWELL, } Administrators.

Jan. 6, 1876.—6t

Administrators Notice.

IN RE ESTATE OF FRANCIS BURT, DEC'D.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of the above named Francis Burt, late of Keating township, in the County of McKean, deceased, have been granted to P. Ford, residing in Smethport Borough. All persons therefore having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent are requested to make known the same to the said Administrator without delay, and all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment of the same.

P. FORD, Administrator.

Jan. 6, 1876—6t

FINANCIAL STATEMENT of Sergeant School District for intervals between the first Monday in June 1875 and Jany. 27, 1876.

Valuation of unseated property in district	$8597 60
Valuation of seated property	1298 30
Total Amount	$9896 90

Tax rate 15 mills on the dollar valuation

RECEIPTS

Remaining from last year	$624 23

EXPENDITURES

Teachers salaries paid	$343 57
For fuel	12 00
For School house furniture	33 00
For building and repairing	100 00
Total Expenditures	$488 57
Money remaining in treasury	$135 66

ASSETS

Unseated orders due June 1876	$1267 45
Due on seated duplicate	212 46
Total Assets	$1479 91
Total money in district	$135 66

Wm. T. Totten, Pres't.

Louis Steinhour, Secy.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT of Bradford township, as allowed and paid Auditors of said township for year 1874.

C O Melvin, services as Auditor—13 days	$13 00
A Chamberlain service as Auditor—10 days	10 00
C H Foster services as Auditor—14 days	14 00
C H Foster ash Secretary and freight	11 00
C E Baily, town clerk, 1874	48 00
Robert McMurray & P Achley, Road Supervisors Dr.	
To ordinary road funds	$2977 39
To special road funds charged over from previous years	106 99
Bo Bounty funds	2312 98
	$5497 36
Cr	
By money expended	$1935 08
By bounty funds	813 08
	$2748 16
M W Fisher, School Treas 1875 Dr	
To cash	$2659 72
Cr	
By money paid out	$2359 62
P T Kennedy, late Treasurer Dr	
To balance due from Collect'r Bearce	$145 53
Cr	
By orders of Com	$145 53

We, the Auditors of Bradford township, having examined the accounts and vouchers as above stated find them correct

C B Foster, J D Blair, D Moore, } Auditors

Attest:

P M Fuller, Clerk

FINANCIAL STATEMENT of Hamlin School District Funds, Jany. 31, 1876.

ASSETS.

Cash in Treasury	$350 42
Seated duplicate	38 91
Unseated duplicates of 1876	363 35
Amount found in Treasury at last settlement	450 96
EXPENDITURES.	
Expenses to close current year	$470 04
Assessed valuation	804 52

S. Barnes, President,

J. M. Robinson, Secy.

M. A. Sprague,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE

SMETHPORT, PA.,

The following List comprises some of the many articles constantly on hand:

Axes, Augers, Auger Bits, Awls, Axle clips, Axle grease, Apple parers, Barn door hinges, Barn door rails, Barn door rollers, Base knobs, Bath brick, Bed castors, Bell cords, Beef pounders, Bells, Bench hooks, Bench screws, Bevels, Bits, Blacking, Blind butts, Blind staples, Boots, all kinds, Boot jacks, Borax, Boring machines, Brushes, Buckets, Bull rings, Butts, all kinds, Candle sticks, Cake turnets, Calipers, Caps, percussion, Carpet stretchers, Cartridges, Castors, catches, Cattle leaders, Chain, all kinds, Chalk lines, Chalk, Crayons, Cement, all kinds, Clamps, Cleavers, Cold chisels, Coffee mills, Corn cutters, Corn poppers, Crow bars, Curry combs, Curtain pins, Cutlery, Dippers, Dividers, Egg beaters, Expansive bits, Faucets, Fellow plates, Files, Fortune machines, Forks all kinds, Freezers, Fry pans, Gate hinges, Gauges, Gimlets, Glover's point, Glue, Glue pots, Grain scales, Grindstones, Gun nipples, Hammers, Hand vises, Handles all kinds, Hasps and staples, Hatchets, Hay knives, Hinges all kinds, Hoes, Hooks all kinds, Horse pegs, Horse rakes, Horse shoes, Tinned kinds—and Planishing, waffle and tea ware, Kettles, Kegs, Knives, Lamp trimmings, Levels, Locks, Mallets, Match safes, Measuring tapes, Meat cutters, Molasses gates, Mop sticks, Mouse traps, Mowing machines, Nails, Oils, Oilers, Oil stones, Picks, Pincers, Pocket cutlery, Pumps, Plow, Planes, Rakes, Rasps, Rivets, Rules, Rope, Sad irons, Sand paper, Saws, all kinds, Scissors, Scrapers, Screws, Shovels, Skates, Sleds, Sleighs, Snaths, Spades, Spiders, Squares, Steels, Stoves, Tacks, Tea kettles, Tobacco boxes, Tee cutlas, Tongs, Trowels, Tea ware, all kinds, Vises, Varnish, Wood rasps, Washers, Whetstones, Wire cloth, Wire for Locks, White lead, Wrenches, Monkey, Wheel barrows &c, &c.

Also Agent for the reliable **Grover & Baker S. M. Co.** all and see late improvemen s, &c., on this machine.

S. A. Bishop,

ARCHITECT

And Superintendent.

Office—On second floor of Miner Block.

SMETHPORT, PA.

J. G. PELTON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

OLEAN, N. Y.

The finest cloths for Gents' wear constantly on hand. Suits cut and made in the latest styles, at reasonable prices, and a perfect fit guaranteed. v13-n2

To Our Friends and the Public:

We would respectfully and confidently invite your attention (not to the "Leading Druggists of the County,") but to the

Side-Hill Drug Store,

where the

DRUG DEPARTMENT

is thoroughly assorted and extensively stocked. We trust the access will receive and repay careful perusal, our desire being to impart useful information, and to secure our share of the Public Patronage.

THE LADIES

Will find a large line of the **Very Latest Styles of Fancy Stationery**, and those of a "literary turn," however fastidious, cannot but be suited should they examine our large and complete line of

Miscellaneous Books, including works of the best authors. In **School Books** we defy competition. Buying directly from the publishers, to supply our WHOLESALE TRADE, we get the VERY LARGEST DISCOUNT. Our stock of

CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS, TOBACCO, FANCY PIPES,

POCKET BOOKS, IMPORTED TOILET ARTICLES, &c.,

are sufficiently large to enable us to suit each and all in quality and price.

Trusting that by our untiring devotion and fidelity to the wishes and interests of our customers, we may succeed in enlarging and developing our business and pledging our best endeavors in behalf of our friends, and soliciting the patronage of those with whom we have not yet had the pleasure of a business acquaintance.

We remain faithfully yours,

McCoy & Reilly.

Fresh Arrival

OF

READY MADE CLOTHING

FOR

FALL & WINTER

At SAM. GUNZBERG'S.

WE have determined to make LOW PRICES LOWER. Our salesroom is filled with all the newest patterns and the best makes of the season. We have the most elegant

OVERCOATS

to be found, and of which we will make a specialty this year. Also a fine assortme

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

HATS, CAPS, VALISES, &C

Buying only in large quantities, to supply

Three Large Stores,

we are enabled to give you great inducements in prices. We offer a fine selection of

Youths, Boys & Childrens Clothing.

All we ask is to call and examine our goods and weigh the extraordinary advantages we offer, and you will leave convinced that it is the best place to buy your good.

26-1y **Herman Cohn, Manager.**

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

The Use of Plaster.

Concerning no article which is in common use as a fertilizer is there a greater diversity of opinion among practical farmers in regard to its value than there is in respect to plaster. Some farmers consider it as one of the most valuable of all the commercial fertilizers, while others, who are equally as intelligent and well informed, believe it to be an inert substance which is hardly worth applying to the land. How shall we account for the difference of opinion? It seems to me, says a correspondent, that while there may be a slight difference in the value of the various kinds of plaster, the great inequality of the effects is mainly due to the varying conditions of the soil to which it is applied. I have seen it used in large quantities on good land which never seemed to be either benefited or injured thereby. The crops were just as good, and no better than they had been before. On other fields, not far away, it has appeared to largely increase the crops. The great practical question in regard to it is, will it pay to use plaster? How can ful farmers would need to be told that where repeated trials have shown that it would produce no effect, it could not be profitably used. They would take it for granted that this was the case. They would also naturally infer that where plaster produced marked effects it would be a valuable fertilizer. But in this I am not sure that they would be right. I can stand up at my door and see hundreds of acres of land which, I have reason to believe, have been worn out by severe cropping and the injudicious use of plaster. From what I have been told by those who could remember when the land was in good condition, and what I have seen during the past twenty years, I am very confident that plaster has proved a great injury to the soil. My opinion is that plaster contains little plant food in itself, but on certain soils possesses the power of making available the elements of fertility which the land contains. It can do this to such an extent that the land will be completely drained of its fertility and become barren and unfruitful. It is like the whip which adds nothing to the strength of a horse, but which does increase his speed. No one thinks of using the whip contemptuously, and it seems to me that plaster ought not to be used too much. I consider it valuable to use in stables in order to fix the ammonia, also to sow on green stable manure which has been spread on the land. And on soils where it proves efficient it may also be used in connection with barnyard manure. As oats are better for a horse than the whip, so is barnyard manure better for the land than plaster. In order to make farming successful something must be returned to the soil which possesses in itself the elements of the food which plants require.

Home Hints and Helps.

Corn Starch Cake.—Two cups corn starch, one cup flour, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, one cup sugar, half cup butter, whites of four eggs, two cups of milk or water.

Fine Sauce.—Rub butter and sugar to a cream, add an egg well beaten, boil a teacupful of milk and add slowly, stirring all the time, and the egg will be cooked smoothly.

Brown Bread.—Use unbolted wheat, mix with sponge or yeast, salt, very little molasses. Some add one tablespoonful of lard. Mix just thick enough to pour into greased baking pans. Requires much longer baking than white bread.

Rousster or Cold Roast Chicken.—Mince the white and good parts, warm the mince in white sauce, well rendered; season with mace, white pepper, and nut meg, and, when cold, roll thin up with two silver spoons into balls the size of large eggs, wrap those in thin paste and fry and serve them with fried parsley.

Eggs a la Tripe.—Peel, slice, and fry in butter three or four Spanish onions; when done dust in some flour and let it catch to a light brown; put in a little hot milk, salt and pepper, and let the sauce reduce; put to this a dozen small hard boiled eggs, quartered; mix them gently with the sauce, not to break the slices; arrange the eggs neatly in the dish.

Egg Crackers.—To four pounds of flour take one-half pound of butter, ten eggs, and three-fourths of a pound of sugar. Mix flour and butter together, and add the other ingredients; roll it out one-eighth of an inch thick, cut it into shapes, oak leaf, etc.; have ready one can of cold and another of boiling water; drop them into hot water, and let them remain until they come to the surface; then in the cold until quite cool. Then place them on a flat tin, and bake in a moderate oven until a light brown color.

Diversion for the Intellectual.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* gives the following as a winter amusement for the intellectual: With an ordinary hatchet cut off about an inch and a half of the right front leg of the chair and about the same length from the left hind leg. Then keep the chair in a conspicuous place. No matter which of the short legs it may rest upon when anybody sits down in it, it will immediately keel on the other one, and the party using it will wail and shriek in the liveliest terror. No house should be without one of these chairs. They will be found very useful in the case of visitors who drop in about dinner time.

Dogs.

The London *Saturday Review* says: We think it was Carnot, in the reign of terror, that lavished caresses on his dog while he sent hundreds of human victims to the slaughter.

To which an exchange adds: Very likely it was; and he showed his humanity in promptly killing off his neighbors instead of worrying them to death with the noise and eccentricities of his pets.

How to Treat Unexpected Guests.

When one of "father's" business friends drives into the yard at about half-past eleven, the good wife knows that he will surely stay to dinner. Father is a great story teller, and he likes to get hold of a new auditor. How aptly comes a frown of dismay and displeasure on the smooth, fair face of his helpmeet. What can be done? Work is going on according to the day's plan in the kitchen; the dinner was arranged for none but the family; the children are coming home from school and making a clatter, all is bustle and confusion. She feels that the best dishes must be used, and omitting extra cooked for the inopportune guests. Now, good woman, don't do it! Your fine dinner, with its attendant irritation and "upsetting," will taste no better than what you had prepared. Make no difference in your plans, but seat your visitor with a smile and easy greeting at your hospitable board; and he will feel more comfortable and happy than though you gave him a banquet. You save temper and trouble, and gain the enjoyment of giving your friend a real cozy time. A sensible person knows that farmers do not have six courses upon their table daily, and the wholesome, hearty fare, with good nature and hospitable cordiality, will be tinctured with a sweet, domestic sense that is inevitably lost in grand dinners. Smiles and neatness are sauce for homely meals.

Execution of a Woman.

Sophie Ganthier, whose married name was Boyon, and who was condemned to death for killing seven of her children by sticking pins and needles into their heads, was executed at Bourg, France, in the presence of four thousand persons. The unfortunate woman remained very calm to the last. She had rather expected a commutation of her sentence, and never seemed fully to comprehend the horrible nature of her crimes. On her way to the scaffold the demonstrations of the crowd were very hostile, many women shaking their fists at the criminal and exclaiming: "You wretch! you are about to die, and you will be well received in the next world, all your children are waiting for you." Sophie Ganthier went through her ordeal almost without any support, and appeared quite resigned to the fate she so well deserved.

East Indian Angels.

At Baroda, a bridge over which the Prince of Wales was to pass was adorned in honor of the occasion. Among the ornaments were angels, which the Indian decorators produce by transforming the ugly youngsters of that land. Ten boys were fixed at different points of the bridge, an "eyes right" once obtained, the angel maker proceeded. With a great brush—such as is used by bill stickers—he whitened each young Barodian from top to toe. Then to white cords passed around their breasts he attached gold and wings of the most approved pattern. On their half shaven crowns he fixed long, flowing auburn wigs, and surmounted this piece of decoration with gilt coronets; in each hand he placed a long, white wand, and the picture was complete.

Being a Good Rider Did It.

In 1854, when M. de Lesseps first visited the Isthmus of Suez in company with the then Viceroy Mahomet Said, the future canal maker leapt his Arab—one of the Khedive's steeds—over a stone wall. This feat—for it was a feat for a Frenchman on an Arab—greatly impressed the sheiks, generals and ministers of the viceroy's suite. When a few hours afterward they were called on by their master to listen to De Lesseps' plans about the canal, they being, in his own word, "far more fit to judge of a feat of horsemanship than of a great undertaking, were of the opinion that their master's friend, whom they had just seen jump a wall so smartly, could not but give good advice;" and so they unanimously gave their adhesion to the bold rider's project.

How Salt It Is.

It is said the strongest saline spring in New York State in what is known as the Liverpool well, near Syracuse, the specific gravity of which water has been found to be only 1,114, while that of the Dead sea is 1,211. The following table exhibits the comparative strength of the waters of the Dead sea and the saline springs of the United States, rejecting the magnesia and other earthly ingredients: Of the Dead sea, thirty-three gallons of brine gave one bushel of salt; at Onondaga, forty-five gallons were required for that quantity; at Muskingum, fifty gallons; Illinois, eighty; Grand River, Ark., eighty; Kenawha, Va., seventy-five; Zanesville, ninety-five; Boone's Lick, 450; Shawneestown, 220; Jackson, Ohio, 213; and of sea water, 350.

Water Proof Clothing.

The English *Chemist and Druggist* says that a good process for water proofing cloths is to dip them in a solution of sulphate of alumina or alum cake, and afterward in a warm solution of white castile or curd soap. Ordinary soap may answer for dark cloths, but white soap is essential in the case of white or light colored goods. The cloths are then to be rinsed in clear cold water, and allowed to dry. The chemical reaction is simple enough in this case. Soaps are mainly composed of stearate of soda, which, on being rinsed with sulphate of alumina, forms sulphate of soda; that disappears in the washing, and an insoluble stearate of alumina is formed, which remains on the cloths and render them water proof.

It is estimated that about $12,000 worth of dried fish are monthly sent from San Francisco to China by the Chinese.

"Will you have me, Sarah?" said a young man to a modest girl. "No, John," said she; "but you may have me, if you will."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

What is Doing in the Old World and the New.

An armistice has been agreed upon between the church and state in Germany. . . The o have been important Egyptian successes in Abyssinia. Of the $12,678,157 44 Alabama claims presented, the commission has disposed of $9,794,668.63. There were 2 100,000 tons of pig-iron manufactured in this country in 1873—a falling off of 600 000 tons from 1874. Reports show that the inhabitants of Rhode Island have $51 311,300 in savings banks. Patrick Murphy was arrested in Ottawa, Canada, for cutting his wife's throat with a jackknife. He is a brother of Murphy who recently murdered one of the Quebec police force. Keeley & Sons' lumber mill and planing shops in Jersey City, N. J., were destroyed by fire; loss, $75,000. A fire in Mobile, Ala., destroyed nearly an entire block in the business portion of the city. Thirteen of the largest distillers in Chicago pleaded guilty of conspiracy.

Victor Hugo has been chosen as a representative of Paris in the French legislature. The German government has decided to buy at present only the Prussian railroad lines. Egypt is negotiating for the sale of her railroads. The idea of a joint note to Turkey has been abandoned by the great powers. Messrs. Moody and Sankey closed their revivals in Philadelphia, after laboring eight weeks, and exhorting nearly 200,000 people. The total expenses were $70,000. The widow of ex-President Johnson died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Judge Patterson, near Greenville, Tenn. The Russell House, Atlantic House, and Orchard Beach Hotel, three summer hotels at Old Orchard Beach, Maine, were destroyed by an incendiary fire. . The Belgravian legislature has voted to impeach all the members of Manzovic's cabinet, for withholding the expenditures to exceed the amount authorized by the budget. Advices from Sonora, Mexico confirm the report of the revolutionary successes. Twelve towns have pronounced in favor of Gen. Sarno, who has a force of two thousand men. . . The republic of Guatemala and San Salvador, Central America, have declared war.

The German government will close the Ursuline convent and school on the first of April. Gen. G. T. Beauregard has applied to Congress for the removal of his political disabilities. Edward Richardson, a prominent citizen of Massillon, O., was shot and killed by his wife. The English national rifle association has accepted the challenge of the Americans to compete for the championship of the world at the Centennial. I. M. Steere, aged sixty-seven years, hung himself in Bangor Me., because he could not raise money with which to purchase morphine, which he was in the habit of using. The Trafalgar iron works at Richmond, Va., have been closed on account of the failure of the company. Six hundred operatives were thrown out of employment. Four colored men, all confirmed cockroaches and house burners, were recently taken from Cushoms county (Miss.) jail at Sisters Point, and shot dead by a masked mob.

Ex-Gov. S. J. Kirkwood has been elected United States senator from Iowa. George Law, banker, of New York city, on being refused by a paying teller, became desperate, and presenting a revolver, fired two shots at the cashier, one of the balls entering his head, and inflicting a fatal wound. Mrs. Mary Surratt, who was executed for complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln, has been canonized by the Catholic church. Her daughter, Miss Surratt, has been received into the convent of the Sisters of Charity, Georgetown, D. C. A correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Vienna, says that Turkey is preparing to satisfy the demands of the powers. A steamboat explosion has occurred on the Ohio river, near Louisville, Ky., by which two persons were killed and several injured. The coal miners have struck in North Wales, owing to the reduction of wages by the employers. James G. Beck has been elected United States Senator from Kentucky, to place of Senator Stevenson, whose term expires in 1877. Japan's contributions to the Centennial have arrived in Philadelphia.

The Italian minister of public instruction has accepted a proposal of the United States government for an exchange of the scientific publications of the two countries. Six Turkish battalions were routed between Erzegna and Trebigne by insurgents under Gen. Peko, the latter losing 400 killed. The State debt of Alabama has been fixed at $10,000 000. The Italian government has closed the Catholic seminary at Como for its refusal to admit a government inspector. This is the strongest step yet taken in the State's dealings with the church. The Indian gentlemen having charge of the souvenirs presented by the Boston authorities to the Southern companies who participated in the Bunker Hill centennial, were very handsomely received at Norfolk. A fire originating in the car house at Canarsie, L. I., destroyed two locomotives, twelve cars and a number of buildings, causing a loss of over $70,000.

A mob in Cimarron, New Mexico, destroyed a newspaper office because the editor published articles condemning the lawless condition of society there. . . . A council of Montenegro senators and military officers has resolved that of the concentration of Turkish troops on the frontier is to carry into effect a blockade. It will be considered a cause for war. . . . Blaine is the choice for President of the Maine delegates to the Republican national convention. . H. C. Kibbe, a defaulter to the amount of $100,000, committed suicide in San Francisco. Nearly half the town of Millville, Pa., was destroyed by fire. . . At a Moody and Sankey meeting in Philadelphia $100,000 was raised for the Young Men's Christian Association. . . Three young men were instantly killed and two dangerously injured by the explosion of a boiler in a sawmill at Lagrange, Ind.

A Great Mother.

The mother of John Quincy Adams said, in a letter to him, when he was only twelve: "I would rather see you laid in your grave than grow up a profane and graceless boy."

Not long before his death a gentleman said to him: "I have found out who made you."

"What do you mean?" asked Mr. Adams.

The gentleman replied: "I have been reading the published letters of your mother."

"If," this gentleman relates, "I had spoken that dear name to some little boy who had been for weeks away from his mother his eyes could not have flashed more brightly nor his face glowed more quickly than did the eyes of that venerable old man when I pronounced the name of his mother. He stood up in his peculiar manner and said:

"Yes, sir; all that is good in me I owe to my mother."

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

Mr. Gordon (Dem.), of Georgia, presented the petition of G. T. Beauregard for the removal of his political disabilities. Referred.

Mr. West (Rep.), of Louisiana, also introduced a bill to recover from the Central and Union Pacific railroad companies the bonds and coupons issued to them in excess of the amount prescribed by law. He said $3,000 000 worth of bonds had been issued to these companies in excess of the amount authorized by law.

Mr. Kelly (Dem.), of Oregon, from the committee on railroads, reported with amendment the Senate bill to extend the time for the construction and completion of the Northern Pacific railroad.

Mr. Dorsey (Rep.), of Arkansas, submitted a resolution instructing the committee on postoffices and post roads to inquire and report whether the restoration of the franking privilege would increase the cost of mail service, and to what extent and if it is expedient to restore the same. Agreed to.

The Senate considered the question of the claims for seats in the Senate from Louisiana, and the discrepancies alleged to exist in the public debt statement.

During the discussion on the alleged discrepancies in the reports of the United States treasurer Mr. Eaton (Dem.), of Connecticut, said he was engaged, about six months ago, with one of the shrewdest bankers in the United States in an examination of the finance reports from 1791 to 1874. The time occupied in the examination was about three weeks, and he did not hesitate to assert that there was not an accountant in the United States who could take the financial reports and the debt statement, and come within $50,000,000 of the amount of the public debt.

HOUSE.

Under the call of States for bills for reference, Mr. Banks (Ind.), of Massachusetts, introduced a bill for the removal of all political disabilities, the bill to take the place of the one just defeated in the House.

Mr. Jenks (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to reduce the salaries of all executive and legislative offices of the government, except the army and navy, to a sum not $1 500, the twenty per cent., and to fix the salary of the President at $25 000.

Mr. Hurd (Dem.), of Ohio—To restore to gold and silver their monetary use in the United States from and after January, 1877, and to repeal the act for the resumption of specie payment.

Mr. O'Brien (Dem.), of Maryland, introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution:

That no State shall make any law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and no minister of religion of the gospel or any religious creed preacher of the gospel or any religious creed or denomination shall hold any office of trust or emolument under the United States or under any State, nor shall any religious test be required as a qualification for any office or public trust in any State, or under the United States.

Sec. 2. No money received by taxation in any State for the support of public schools, or derived from any public lands devoted thereto, shall ever be under the control of any religious sect.

Mr. White (Rep.), of Kentucky, moved to suspend the rules and bring the House to a vote on the Amnesty bill introduced by him and from the benefits of which Jefferson Davis is excluded, and also to vote on an amendment striking out that exception. The motion was lost by a vote of 165 yeas to 110 nays.

Mr. Holman (Dem.), of Indiana, moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution declaring it unwise and inexpedient at this time for any appeals and auditory period should be at a specific and auditory period should be provided by law at which the legal tender notes of the United States should be paid in coin by the secretary of the treasury, and that, therefore, the act entitled "An act to provide, for the resumption of specie payments," approved January, 1875 ought to be repealed, and instructing the committee on banking and currency at as early a period as practicable to report to the House a bill for that purpose. The rules were not suspended—yeas 112, nays 158.

On motion of Mr. Hockton (Dem.) of Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee on the centennial celebration, the House, at four o'clock, went into the committee of the whole, Mr. Wood (Dem.), of New York in the chair, Mr. Wood (Dem.), of New York in the chair, the bill appropriating $1,500,000 for that purpose. The bill provides that the amount shall be paid in the form of two certificates of indebtedness of the United States, one-third immediately after the passage of the act and the remainder in four equal monthly payments provided that in the distribution of any moneys that may remain in the treasury of the centennial board of finance or after the payment equally with the holders of Centennial stock, and the like percentage thereof shall be paid to the United States as to the stockholders. But the United States government shall under no circumstance be liable to any debt or obligation of the Centennial commissioners, or officers and shall not be responsible for any of their acts and payments.

Mr. Knott (Dem.), of Kentucky, from the judiciary committee, reported a proposed amendment to the constitution as follows:

No person who has held or may hereafter hold the office of President shall ever again be eligible to said office. Mr. Frye (Rep.), of Maine, on behalf of the majority of the committee, gave notice that he would offer a substitute.

Mr. Asho (Dem.), of North Carolina, reported a bill to amend the revised statutes in relation to naturalization. It provides that a declaration to become a citizen of the United States may be made before a clerk of a court, and such declarations heretofore made are declared legal and valid. He explained that the object of the bill was simply to restore the law to what it had been before the printing of the revised statutes, in which the word "clerk" had been accidentally omitted. The bill was passed.

Bills were introduced to restore to the pension rolls the names of pensioners which were struck off for disloyalty. Providing that half of the duties on imports shall be collected in gold money. Also declaring United States lawful money. Also to provide for the payment of bonds to be payable according to the proper legal construction of the laws under which they were issued. To fix the legal rates of interest on national money throughout the United States at not exceeding six per cent. Fixing the pay of members of Congress at $4,000, with mileage at ten cents per mile. For the payment of a portion of the import duties in legal tender notes. To repeal the tax on bank deposits. To reduce the interest bearing public debt, provide for a uniform currency, limit the amount thereof, and make it equal in value to specie. Also to invite a joint convention of all civilized nations for the purpose of establishing a uniform system of weights and measures and coinage throughout the civilized world.

Mr. Waddell (Dem.), of North Carolina, from the post-office committee, reported back adversely the bill introduced by Mr. Eames, of Rhode Island, to reduce the postage on first-class mail matter to one cent for each half ounce. Laid on the table.

During the discussion on the Centennial appropriation, Mr. Townsend (Rep.), of New York, spoke in support of the bill. He said it there ever had been a nation that had reason to be proud of its achievements, it was the American nation. It had just expended $5,000 000 000 000 to render it certain that the nation should exist, and had sacrificed 500 000 lives that the nation might have a Centennial.

Mr. Stenger (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, spoke in opposition to the bill. He said that to doubt the existence of a constitutional power decided the existence of a constitutional power decided the question with him. He opposed the bill on constitutional grounds. Messrs. Felton (Dem.), of Georgia, and Cook (Dem.), of Georgia, opposed the bill, and Mr. Banks (Ind.), of Massachusetts, spoke strongly in favor of it. He admitted that it had been a ventureesome step for the United States government to ask other nations to assist in this great celebration, but could Congress and the President invite thirty-eight sovereign States to come here to celebrate that anniversary and Congress not have a right to grant one dollar or one dime to defray the expenses of their entertainment?

The mangled body of a boy was found by a party of hunters in the woods near Wesson, Miss., life being barely extinct. The hunters supposed that the murderer would return to hide the corpse, and they hid near by. A desperado soon came, and, when accused, confessed that he had shot the boy's dog, and that he killed the boy for fear that the death of the dog might get him into trouble. The hunters decided unanimously by ballot that he ought to die, and at once hanged him to a tree.

They Love to Walk.

Colonel Forney writes from London that an English woman thinks nothing of a twenty-mile walk in a day, and he has two valued and by no means juvenile friends, a gentleman and his wife, who think lightly of going on foot to the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, which is twenty miles away. In a word, the English love their walk as they do their dinner. It is a part of their life, and they cannot and will not do without it. I heard of an Englishman who was condemned to be hung, and whose greatest regret during his imprisonment was that he could not take his "constitutional." This habit of walking makes most English men and women indifferent to what we call comfortable fires, and as to stoves, they consider them unhealthy, and they are rarely found in their homes. They laugh at us when we ask for extra blankets, and shrug their shoulders, evidently thinking us somewhat effeminate, to complain of a chill the existence of which their stronger constitutions and weather-worn skins cannot recognize.

Seeing the Sun.

A late learned and eloquent bishop was very anxious to convert a Parsee who was making some stay in London, and, meeting him on an occasion favorable for private conversation, he opened an attack upon his peculiar tenets. "I cannot think," he said "how any man of intelligence and education, whose mind has been enlarged by travel and association with men of different opinions, can worship a created object, such as the sun." "Oh, my lord bishop," returned the Parsee, who had not been fortunate in the weather since his arrival in that country, "you should see it; you have no idea what a glorious think it is."

The city council of Richmond, Va., passed a resolution requesting the mayor to act in conjunction with the citizens of Boston in appealing to Congress to erect a marble monument at Yorktown to commemorate the battle of October 19, 1781.

"O wondrous condition of humanity!" How many wretched homes in our land! How many heart-broken invalids! Life with many signifies a mere onerous existence. All are subject to disease, but when health is removed the hope is nearly gone out. Sickness is equally incurred through exposure or carelessness. Especially is this true with those diseases peculiar to woman. Through her own imprudence and folly she is made to drag out a miserable existence—a source of annoyance and anxiety to her friends and everything but a comfort and pleasure to herself. Exposure to the cold at times when she should be most prudent, and overtaxing her body with laborious employment are both fruitful causes of many of the maladies from which she suffers. Gradually the bloom leaves her cheeks, her lips grow ashy white her vivacity departs, she continually experiences a feeling of weariness and general languor and altogether presents a ghostly appearance. What does she need? Should she take some stimulating drug which will for the time make her "feel better" or does her entire system demand reparation? She requires something which not only will restore to health the diseased organs, but will tone and invigorate the system. Dr Pierce's Favorite Prescription will do this. It imparts strength to the diseased parts, brings back the glow of health, and restores comfort where previously there was only suffering.

Every invalid lady should send for "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," in which over fifty pages are devoted to the consideration of those diseases peculiar to women. It will be sent, postpaid, to any address, for $1 50. Address R. V. Pierce, M. D., World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y. Agents wanted to sell this valuable work.—*Com.*

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA WEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS.

These deservedly celebrated and popular medicines have effected a revolution in the healing art, and prove the fallacy of several maxims which have for many years obstructed the progress of medical science. The false supposition that "Consumption is incurable" dates red physicians from attempting to find remedies for that disease, and patients afflicted with it reconciled themselves to death without making an effort to escape from a doom which they supposed to be unavoidable. It is now proved, however, that *Consumption can be cured*, and that it *has been* cured in a very great number of cases (some of them apparently desperate ones) by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone, and in other cases by the same medicine in connection with Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, one or both, according to the requirements of the case.

Dr. Schenck himself, who enjoyed uninterrupted good health for more than forty years, was supposed, at one time, to be at the very gate of death, his physician having given over all his case hopeless, and pronounced him as much so as he was given up by the aforesaid medicines, since his recovery, many thousands similarly afflicted have used Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success.

Full directions accompany each, making it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck (as are lately announced), and for this purpose patients with their lungs examined, free of charge, at his principal office, Corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	07¼@	7¾
Common to Good Texans	6 50 @	6 75
Milch Cows	07¼@	07¾
Hogs—Live	06¾@	07¼
Dressed	07¾@	07¾
Sheep	— @	—
Lambs	12 @	13½
Cotton—Middling	5 25 @	6 00
Flour—Extra Western	5 25 @	5 75
State Extra	1 24½@	1 90
Wheat—Red Western	1 24½@	1 26
No. 2 Spring	1 22 @	1 26
Rye—State	80 @	90
Barley—State	1 12 @	1 85
Barley Malt	46 @	47½
Oats—Mixed Western	62¾@	63¾
Corn—Mixed Western	65 @	75
Hay, per cwt	90 @	1 25
Straw, per cwt	50 @	70
Hops	10 @16—olds	04 @ 09
Pork—Mess	20 75 @20	90
Lard	13 @	13
Fish—Mackerel No 1, now	17 @	00
" No. 2, new	14 00 @17	00
Dry Cod, per cwt	5 00 @	6 00
Herring, Scaled, per box	25 @	28
Petroleum—Crude	6 @	6
Refined,		14½
Wool—California Fleece	26 @	31
Texas "	23 @	28
Australian "	43 @	45
Butter—State	21 @	25
Western Dairy	20 @	26
Western Yellow	21 @	24
Western Ordinary	16 @	18
Pennsylvania Firkin	20 @	23
Cheese—State	07½@	13½
" Skimmed	04 @	07
Western	05½@	12
Beer—State	23 @	25

ALBANY.

Wheat	1 40 @	1 46
Rye	91 @	93
Corn—Mixed	68 @	68
Barley—Straw	80 @	80
Oats—State	28 @	33

BUFFALO.

Flour	6 50 @	9 75
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 45 @	1 60
Corn—Mixed	54 @	59
Oats	33 @	33
Rye	86 @	88
Barley	93 @	1 00

BALTIMORE.

Cotton—Low Middlings	12¾@	13¾
Flour—Extra	5 75 @	8 75
Wheat—Red Western	1 40 @	1 40
"	80 @	86
Rye	87 @	91
Corn—Yellow	47 @	47
Oats—Mixed	98 @	98
Petroleum	— @	—

PHILADELPHIA.

Beef Cattle—Extra	07¾@	07¾
"	06¾@	06¾
Sheep	11 @	12¾
Hogs—Dressed	— @	—
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	6 00 @	6 00
Wheat—Western Red	1 08 @	1 12
"	88 @	88
Rye	80 @	81
Corn—Yellow	60 @	60
Mixed	42 @	44
Oats—Mixed	30½@	30½
Petroleum—Crude		Refined, 13½

WATERTOWN, MASS.

Beef Cattle—Poor to Choice	5 00 @	9 50
Sheep	2 00 @	6 50
Lambs	— @	—

A Changing Population.

Once again a cry of warning is heard against the abandonment of their New England homes by the men of the younger generation. This time it comes not in the form of official reports and statistical tables, but in an earnest letter from the "Learned Blacksmith" of Connecticut. Elihu Burritt mourns the rapid change which he sees going on around him, and predicts from it the exhaustion of those country reservoirs of moral character which have poured such healthy streams into the current of national life. He sees the sons of the farmers leaving their old homes, the heads of families, left alone and dependent on hired help, selling out their farms, and men of alien birth and blood coming in to occupy the abandoned homesteads. The New England of the past, cries Mr. Burritt, can never be the New England of the future, if this depopulation does not stop. Therefore he calls on the young men to remain on the old farms, to cherish and beautify the old homes, to resist the allurements of the city, and disregard the promise of ease or affluence which calls them West.

A Singular Experiment.

A Paris newspaper describes an exploit of a "milor Anglais" which recalls the days of Beckford. A literary gentleman staying at this nobleman's house had an argument with him upon the length of time during which a man could endure solitary confinement. "It would kill any man in ten years," said his host. "Nonsense! I would stand ten years of it myself," replied the *litterateur*, "for ten thousand pounds." "Done," said his lordship; "you shall." So he built him a cell in his own park, twelve feet square, and shut the man of letters up there for ten years, which, it seems, have just expired. The literary gentleman is alive (curiously enough, the world of letters never missed him), and has got his ten thousand pounds paid; but it was dearly earned. He looks thirty years older than he did, and his once raven locks are as gray as Marie Antoinette's. It seems to me that this is an infringement of copyright upon some of your own country tales.

One hundred and fifty-four pounds is the average adult human weight, and of this one hundred and sixteen pounds are pure water.

Chapped hands, face, pimples, ring worm, saltrheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and rough skin made soft and smooth, by using Juniper Tar Soap. Be careful to get only that made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, as there are many imitations made with common tar, all of which are worthless.—*Com.*

SILVER TIPPED SHOES — Fearful—the amount of money thrown away in not buying shoes protected by SILVER TIPS. Parents, be wise! Insist that your shoe dealer should keep them. Also try Wire Quilted Soles.

CABLE SCREW WIRE — The Atlantic Cable unites two worlds, but no closer or surer as the celebrated CABLE SCREW WIRE unites the sole to the upper of Boots and Shoes. They will not rip or leak. Also try Wire Quilted Soles.

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